

DAILY REPORT

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U.S. ECONOMIC PLAN CALLED 'DANGEROUS'

HK021108 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 6, 20 Jun 82 pp 10-11

[Article by Qian Junrui [6929 0193 3843]: "The 'Reagan Recession' in the Course of Robbing the Poor To Aid the Rich"]

[Text] Last spring I went to the United States to attend the Sino-U.S. economic symposium. Moreover, I made an investigation of the current state of the U.S. economy and asked some American friends for their views on Reagan's economic policies. Many people have asserted that "Reaganomics" will surely go bankrupt. They call the current U.S. economic recession the "Reagan recession." I think that their views have a solid basis.

Since Reagan took charge of the White House, he has put forth an "economic recovery" plan whose basic goal is to stimulate investment and increase supplies (production) in order to promote the growth of the U.S. economy. In the past year Reagan's economic policy has suffered serious setbacks. Since August last year, the U.S. economy has continued to be in a recession. Its GNP in the fourth quarter of last year dropped by 4.5 percent, and in the first quarter of this year it dropped by 3.9 percent. From August last year to March this year, U.S. industrial output dropped by a total of 8.9 percent. In April the utilization rate of U.S. factories continued to drop, falling to a low of 71 percent. In 1981, 45.6 percent more enterprises went bankrupt than in 1980 and the number of bankruptcies in 1981 set a national record. The number of unemployed people has risen sharply. In December 1981 unemployment had risen to 9.5 million; by March this year, it had risen to 9.9 million; and by April this year the actual number of unemployed had jumped above 12 million. According to U.S. Department of Labor officials, the number of unemployed will continue to rise in the coming months. Even Reagan himself has to admit that the U.S. economy is in a "deep" recession! This is the true feature of the "Reagan recession."

Reagan's "economic recovery" plan has been mainly formulated on the basis of the theory of the supply-side economists. The supply-side economists are of the opinion that excessive taxation will seriously harm people's initiative to save money and to invest and produce. In order for the economy to recover, taxes should be cut on a large scale and in a sustained manner. Reagan's tax reduction scheme was formulated to embody precisely this idea. This scheme provided that on 1 October 1981 taxes had to be cut by 5 percent and should be further cut by 10 percent in 1982 and 1983. According to estimates, by doing this, the rate of saving would rise to 18 percent in 1984 and to 18.8 percent in 1986, and this would promote production growth. However, since the first reduction of taxes, investment has not increased and production has decreased, contrary to the estimate. Why has the tax reduction given rise to the reduction of production? This is because, according to Reagan's tax reduction scheme, the rate of reduction of income tax increases progressively. This means the bigger the enterprises and the richer the capitalists, the greater the tax reduction. Moreover, these large enterprises and rich capitalists are infinitely resourceful in evading taxes, and a large amount of the conserved funds has been utilized for purposes other than investment. As for medium- and small-level entrepreneurs and citizens, the reduction is small, and the small amount of income gained through the tax reduction is used for consumption instead of investment because of apprehension concerning inflation. As a result, the tax rate reduction has not given rise to any increase in saving and investment, and, on the contrary, it has sometimes brought about a reduction in savings and investment.

Besides the tax reduction, the Reagan administration also advocates a sharp reduction in government expenditures. When expenditure reduction is mentioned, people often think that it means the reduction of the total amount of government expenditures. In fact, according to the supply-side economists, if only production increases, the total income of the government, despite a cut in the tax rate, will not decrease and, on the contrary, will increase. Therefore, the reduction that Reagan has planned is not a reduction of

the total amount of government expenditures, but a proportion of government expenditures in the total value of national output. Reductions in expenditures have been made in social welfare, social insurance, education, culture, sanitation and medical service programs. The Reagan administration is of the opinion that by 1984 it will be able to balance the budget. However, the implementation of its policies has resulted in a rise in the deficit to \$109 billion, which will set a new record. It is estimated that the deficit for fiscal year 1983 will also exceed \$100 billion. The cause for this lies first in that fact that because production has not recovered, the government's income will certainly not increase as expected. Second, it lies in the intense international situation and in the money-grubbing infatuation of the group of arms tycoons (who are Reagan's backbone) who have forced the Reagan administration to sharply increase its arms expenditures in order to strengthen its force in scrambling for hegemony and its position of strength in haggling in its negotiations with the Soviet Union. In its budgets for fiscal year 1982 and 1983, military expenditures increase by \$51.6 and \$85.2 billion respectively. This shows that the increase in U.S. financial deficits is directly related to the sharp increase in military expenditures. While increasing military expenditures, the Reagan administration has been sharply cutting its welfare expenditures. The unemployment relief and educational funds have been reduced, and this constitutes a serious threat to unemployed workers, especially young black workers and to college and high school students, who have held demonstrations against the reductions. This situation is aggravated by the opposition of the peace-loving American people to the Reagan administration's plan to expand nuclear arms production. As a result, a nationwide movement against nuclear weapons is surging forward like the previous movement against the war in Vietnam. Social contradictions have intensified.

The so-called "Reaganomics" is based mainly on supply-side economics, but the policy of stabilizing the currency, which is firmly advocated by the monetarists, is also an important mainstay in Reagan's economic recovery plan. As a result of the strict control over the supply of money, the inflation rate has indeed fallen to about 6 percent, but along with the drop in the inflation rate, interest rates have risen and once reached over 20 percent. At present, they stand at about 16.5 percent. In order to make up for the huge financial deficits and to fund various budgeted expenditures, the government has to raise large amounts of funds. At present, it has borrowed nearly 35 percent of the money the national financial market can supply. This has made it even more difficult for interest rates to drop. High interest rates have hampered the increase in investment and have sped up the bankruptcies of medium-sized and small enterprises. The sharp rise in the credit interest rate has dealt an especially heavy blow to the automobile and construction industries and others, for the sales of the products of these industries depend mainly on consumer credit. We can say that the impact of high interest rates has permeated every aspect of U.S. economic life. High interest rates have further deepened the economic recession and made a recovery even more difficult.

The Reagan administration economic policy is a policy full of contradictions and that attends to one thing and loses sight of other things. It has controlled the increase in inflation, but it has given rise to a drop in production. Therefore, it is unable to free the U.S. economy from its present predicament of prolonged stagnation and crisis. Originally the Reagan administration hoped to promote saving through tax reduction, but the high interest rates have offset the benefits of the tax reduction in stimulating investment. Originally, it planned to balance its budgets by means of cutting government expenditures, but the enormous military expenditures have brought about excessive deficits. Under these circumstances, the fall in inflation rates is very unstable. People always worry that the huge financial deficits will inevitably bring about a return of the high inflation rate.

Originally the Reagan administration hoped to attract foreign investment by means of high interest rates, and thus balance U.S. international receipts and payments, but its policy has resulted in hindering its exports and increasing its imports and giving rise to huge trade deficits. Supply-side economists oppose creating "effective demands" by means of the interference of the state, but the sharp increase in military expenditures is obviously aimed at satisfying the demand of the growth of the military industry. This has proved that it is impossible to completely restore a capitalist free economy today after decades of development of the national monopolized capitalist economy. The reason the Reagan administration has fallen into dire straits lies in the fact that like all previous administrations it cannot solve the basic contradiction of a capitalist economy.

Reagan's economic policy has also been making various contradictions in the international field more intense.

First, it has made the innate contradictions between capitalist countries ever more intense. The recession of the American economy has thrown all the economies of other developed capitalist countries into even deeper crises. The implementation of the high interest rate policy by the United States has been especially harmful to these countries. It has attracted large amounts of funds to America from Western Europe and hampered the increase in investment in Western Europe. In order to prevent funds from flowing to the United States, European countries could not help but raise the interest rates in their own countries. This has made it even more difficult to increase investment and bring about an economic recovery and has brought about a sharp increase in unemployment. All the West European countries are of the opinion that the sustained high interest rate in the United States is the major reason the West European economies, which began to recover at the end of last year, have worsened again. They say that high U.S. interest rates "are destroying the depressed European economy." The flow of large amounts of funds into the United States have made the once weak U.S. dollar strong. The fall in the exchange rates between the currencies of various European countries and the U.S. dollar has damaged the stability of the European monetary system. In February this year, the devaluation of the Belgian franc, Danish krone and Luxembourg franc was announced. The French franc is also faced with the threat of devaluation. Therefore, all the West European countries have brought pressure to bear on the United States and demanded "finding a way to deal with the international recession and U.S. monetary policy." Not long ago, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau expressed the thought that if the United States does not lower its interest rates, Canada plans to show its hand at the summit conference of the seven countries. The leaders of West Germany and other countries have also expressed similar ideas.

The high interest rates have also aggravated the economic contradictions and trade conflicts between the United States and Japan. The large number of bankruptcies of American enterprises has provided Japan with favorable conditions for penetrating into the U.S. market. For example, during the past 2 years the International Harvester Corporation in the United States has suffered serious losses because its products are unmarketable and because it has to pay heavy interests on loans. Last February it announced it had to sell half of its shares to a Japanese company. The rise of the exchange rate between U.S. dollar and Japanese yen has further increased trade deficits between the United States and Japan. In 1981 it reached a record high of \$18 billion. In the face of heavy pressure that the United States has put on Japan, Japan was forced to open its domestic market more to the United States. However, at the same time, it demanded that the United States raise its labor productivity to make U.S. commodities more competitive in the world market. A new round of trade conflicts between the United States and Japan is brewing, and this round of conflicts will be on a larger scale and sharper than any of the past conflicts.

The economic recession and the high interest rates have also made for more sharp and tense relations between the United States and Third World countries. The recession has forced the prices of raw materials down in the world market. On 6 April the International Monetary Fund published a report stating that last year the world prices of raw materials dropped by 15 percent, the sharpest fall since 1975. The trade deficits increased between the developing countries and the developed countries, including the United States. In order to make up for the trade deficits, the developing countries were compelled to borrow more loans from the developed countries, which further raised the total amount of the foreign debts of the developing countries. Moreover, the high interest rates have made the burden of debts harder to bear for these countries because they have to pay excessive interest. By the end of last year, the total amount of debts of the developing countries had reached more than \$520 billion. A 1-percent increase in the interest rate means a more than \$5 billion increase in the interest these countries must pay. The high interest rate in the United States has in fact become one means for passing on the economic crisis and difficulties to the developing countries. Furthermore, since Reagan came into office, he has greatly reduced U.S. aid to the developing countries, and this has caused further indignation among the developing countries.

The economic recession in the United States has also caused the Reagan administration to create the false impression of detente while strengthening its contention with the Soviet Union. Thus on the one hand, it has brought pressure on the West European countries to reduce their economic exchanges with the Soviet Union, and on the other hand, it has vied with other countries in doing business with the Soviet Union. This can be proved by the fact that since Reagan came into office, he has lifted the U.S. grain sales sanction against the Soviet Union and has advocated the holding of talks on nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union.

The economic recession has made the enormous Chinese market more significant for the United States, and last year the amount of trade between China and the United States totaled about \$5.5 billion. According to estimates of the National Committee of Sino-U.S. Trade, this year total trade between the two countries will amount to \$6.5 billion, and it will reach \$10 billion in 1985. This will undoubtedly facilitate the improvement of the U.S. economy. Recently, Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., U.S. deputy secretary of state, also pointed out: "Letting the hostility that once existed between China and the United States continue to exist does not conform to our interests and we should look ahead and see the prospects of the close cooperation between the two countries in the coming decades."

However, we should not fail to see that the Reagan administration represents the interests of the group of investors in Taiwan among the U.S. monopoly bourgeoisie and narrow, short-sighted and passive strategic viewpoints, and it has therefore clung to selling arms to Taiwan and to carrying out the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act." This constitutes an open encroachment on the integrity of our sovereignty over the territory of our country and an out-and-out unlawful violation of the "Shanghai Communique" and the communique on the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. Therefore, it will inevitably be resolutely opposed by the Chinese people and will also be rejected by the broad masses of the American people. When I was attending the symposium in Philadelphia in the United States, I asked my American friends: "If the National People's Congress of China passed a 'Pennsylvania relations act' and the Chinese Government insisted on selling arms to Pennsylvania or Philadelphia, regardless of the opposition of your Federal Government, how would you feel?" My American friends answered in unison: "That will never do! That is power politics! That is hegemonism!" As an old Chinese saying goes: "Do not force the others to accept what you yourself do not want." We would like to advise the Reagan administration, which is undergoing the predicament of the "Reagan recession," to proceed from the basic interests and the actual desires of the people of the two countries, become more sober and wise and not go to extremes. Otherwise, it will meet the opposition of both the Chinese and the American peoples. It will also be an ignorant and foolish attempt to try to free itself from its present predicament by means of this dangerous plan.

REAGAN CITED ON MORE GRAIN SALES TO USSR

OW310830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 30 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan announced today that the United States will discuss with the Soviet Union the possibility of a one-year extension of the existing grain sales agreement between the two countries.

In a written statement Reagan said he has authorized U.S. officials to explore in consultations with the Soviets the possibility of additional grain sales to the Soviet Union, while ruling out "any negotiation of a new long-term agreement" as long as martial law continues in Poland.

The Carter administration imposed a grain embargo on the Soviet Union in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. President Reagan lifted the embargo in 1981, despite the absence of Soviet restraint in aggression, and extended by one year the one-year (1976-1981) U.S.-Soviet grain sales agreement, which expires on September 30.

There has been heated debate lately in the U.S. on how to handle the expiring agreement. Today's decision appears to be a compromise measure to ease the immediate pressure from the farmers' interests group at home while leaving a long-term decision open. President Reagan reassured American farmers today that "they will continue to have a fair opportunity to export grain to the USSR on a cash basis." Arguing against the grain embargo, he said: "Grain sales have little impact on Soviet military and industrial capabilities".

But other administration officials and some news media argued that continued grain shipments could give America's West European allies a handle to criticize the United States for pursuing a hypocritical and inconsistent policy, when it goes ahead with trade with the Soviet Union but does not allow others to trade pipeline equipment with it. "Steel tubing and natural gas, after all, are hardly in the same class with the most sensitive of strategic commodities, grain," said an editorial of the Washington POST.

Under the current agreement, the Soviet Union can buy 6 million to 8 million metric tons of U.S. wheat and corn annually. It can buy more if the latter agrees. It is reported that the Soviets have so far bought 13.9 million metric tons this year. Its 1982 grain shipment is projected at 17.8 million metric tons which accounts for 40 percent of the total Soviet grain import.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR CITED ON TAIWAN ISSUE

OWD30307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 2 (XINHUA) -- "What's Happening Between China and the U.S." is the topic of an article by David Winder in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR today. Providing simple basic facts, the article was meant to be read by children as it appeared on the column "For Children", but it's worth reading by many adults in the United States, too.

The article said: "When relations between China and the U.S. go up and down like a yo-yo, it is usually because of an argument the two countries have over Taiwan." It pointed out that the question arose "because of a civil war" in China. It underlined the fact that "a civil war is a war fought not against a foreign country but between two sides within the same country. An example of this was the American Civil War, when the north and the south fought."

In the case of China, the article said: "It was between the nationalists and the communists. The communists were so successful that in 1949 they were strong enough to form their own government", known as the People's Republic of China. The article said the nationalists who had lost the war fled to the island of Taiwan. But each side of the Taiwan Strait insists there is only one China.

The United States had hoped there could be two Chinas, said the article, but the world community as a whole recognized the People's Republic of China as "the only government of the Chinese people".

The article then went on to recount how President Nixon in his visit to Peking announced the U.S. recognized there is but one China and Taiwan is a part of China. It quoted the Shanghai Communique which led to U.S. official recognition of China. It pointed out that the present problem is that the U.S. still supplies Taiwan with arms including fighter aircraft. What worries China the most, said the article, is that by supplying arms to Taiwan, the U.S. is "treating it, in effect, as an independent country".

The facts given by the article are so simple that there would be no difficulty for children to understand. But why is it that some U.S. politicians appear to find it so difficult to respect and understand these simple facts? This remains an American puzzle.

U.S. CONGRESS APPROVES RECORD TAX INCREASE

OW300420 Beijing XINHUA in English 0135 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 29 (XINHUA) -- The House of Representatives agreed Wednesday, by a vote of 208 to 197, to increase taxes by 98.5 billion dollars over the next three years, as did the Senate last week. It would be the largest peacetime tax increase in U.S. history.

The Senate proposed the bill to reduce the growing federal budget deficit. The federal deficit is likely to rise to between 140 and 160 billion dollars in each of the next three years, even if Congress makes all the spending cuts as called for in the current budget and raises tax as proposed by the Senate, director of the Congressional Budget Office Alice Rivlin said Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the Treasury Department announced yesterday that the government will borrow 50.5 billion dollars during the current quarter and another 44 to 49 billion dollars by the end of this year. The total amount of about 100 billion dollars in federal borrowing would be the largest the treasury has ever had to raise during a six-month period, according to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Beryl Sprinkel.

Many economists fear that the heavy treasury borrowing needed to finance the federal deficit will reverse the recent decline in interest rates. This in turn could dampen the expected economic recovery and plunge the nation back into a recession.

USSR SEEN PARTLY TO BLAME FOR ARMS TALKS HALT

HK020936 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Shi Fang [1102 5364]: "It Is Difficult To Avoid the Blame"]

[Text] The 2-month-long Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe adjourned because of lack of progress. Both parties have as usual shifted the responsibility onto each other. This is a customary and not at all surprising tactic by the two countries.

However, Moscow has played the tune in a higher key, implying that it was determined to make the talks a success, but the other party completely lacked sincerity, with the result that the talks broke up in discord. PRAVDA blamed Washington for rejecting Moscow's "well-known proposal on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe" and for stubbornly sticking to its "zero-option proposal," saying that this was tantamount to asking the "Soviet Union to bring about unilateral disarmament" and caused the talks to deadlock. Therefore, it is the United States and not the Soviet Union that should be held responsible for the disruption of the talks.

However, in its "well-known proposal," Moscow demanded that both the East and West liquidate their existing nuclear weapons in central Europe. In other words, under the conditions in which Moscow has deployed several hundred SS-20 missiles directed at Western Europe, Moscow demanded that Western Europe give up its efforts for improving its defense measures. Does this not mean that Western Europe should "bring about unilateral disarmament" and become vulnerable to attack?

Moscow blamed Washington for demanding it to "bring about unilateral disarmament" while Moscow itself demanded that Western Europe "bring about unilateral disarmament." In the final analysis, the two superpowers tried to take advantage of the European nuclear weapons talks and make them subservient to their nuclear expansion. This is the basic cause for the failure of the talks. Why is it necessary for PRAVDA to blame others for "shifting the blame onto the Soviet Union" when, after all, it is difficult for Moscow to avoid the blame?

RENMIN RIBAO CHIDES TASS ON JAPAN TEXTBOOK ISSUE

HK020922 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by the Te An [3676 1344]: "Look at Your Own Features First"]

[Text] The Japanese Ministry of Education's tampering with the history of the Japanese aggression toward China when screening and approving their history textbooks for primary and secondary schools has already aroused the Chinese people's indignation and criticism. However, Moscow thinks that this is a good opportunity which it can utilize to oppose China.

For this reason, TASS rashly issued a commentary which, instead of criticizing the Japanese Ministry of Education, stated that our newspaper "was appealing" to the Japanese side to clear up this "misunderstanding," and thus lectured us that such an "appeal" was a "childish" act because China had forgotten the "lesson drawn from history" that "imperialists always establish their relationship with China on an unequal basis."

It appeared that the TASS commentator was indeed not childish, since he was so good in Chinese that he could discover words like "appeal" and "misunderstanding," which did not exist in our newspaper's commentary, and thus attributed these words to us and labeled us "childish." A gimmick of starting rumors and attacking others like this can be considered the work of a well-trained old hand. But, after all, it was clumsy indeed.

I. 3 Aug 82

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TASS can rest assured that Chinese people will never forget the imperialists' attitude toward China. However, we also want to remind TASS that the Soviet Union itself is also among those that established its relationship with China on an unequal basis. It makes use of every opportunity to lecture us as though it is the number one authority. This is exactly a display of this unequal relationship. You Soviets had better first look at your own features in the mirror before criticizing China.

USSR'S KATUSHEV REMOVED FROM COUNCIL POST

OW310240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 30 (XINHUA) -- Konstantin Fedorovich Katushev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, has been removed from his post and appointed ambassador to Cuba, TASS reported today.

The 54-year-old Katushev was one of the secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1968 to 1977. He was removed from that post and became one of the vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers in 1977.

It is held that his recent transfer is clearly a demotion.

FURTHER REACTION ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

AFP Report on Suzuki Visit

OW030721 Hong Kong AFP in English 0646 GMT 3 Aug 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Aug 3 (AFP) -- China today did not rule out the possibility that it might cancel the scheduled Beijing visit of Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki as a result of the dispute over revised textbook accounts of Japan's war past. China has vigorously protested the toned-down Japanese version of events before and during World War II. Asked if the controversy could affect Mr Suzuki's planned visit here late next month, a government spokesman said only: "We have no comment."

Beijing canceled a visit here next month by Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa as a sign of its displeasure at the schoolbook accounts that describe Japan's 1937 move into China as an "advance" rather than an "invasion."

But Japanese diplomats in the Chinese capital felt that the dispute could be settled before Mr Suzuki's trip, organized as part of celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese ties. They did not elaborate. The dates for Mr Suzuki's planned visit have not yet been made public, but reliable sources here said that the Japanese leader was tentatively expected about September 26. The journey was arranged as a followup to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's June trip to Japan, where he was given an exceptionally warm reception. Since then, however, the textbook controversy has stirred up old memories here of Japan's brutal occupation of China.

JIEFANGJUN BAO Commentary

OW021542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 2 Aug 82

["Chinese Army Paper Calls for Vigilance Over Militarist Logic" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA) -- The organ of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, JIEFANGJUN BAO, today warned the public that the **recent** textbook issue of Japan's Ministry of Education "is not an insignificant matter but represents an important signal of the few people attempting to revive militarism."

"What attitude the Japanese Government is going to take towards the matter deserves attention," the paper said.

The paper's commentator, in an article entitled, "Maintain Vigilance Over the Militarist Logic," noted that the Japanese Ministry of Education, in revising a history textbook, arbitrarily crossed out the word "aggression" and replaced it with the word "advance" where the Japanese war of aggression against China was mentioned. This is in no way an insignificant matter, but represents an important signal of the attempted revival of militarism.

The article said that with regard to the issue, "the Japanese education and press circles and all Japanese personages cherishing Sino-Japanese friendship and showing respect for history have been highly critical of the ministry." "This is a manifestation of their true patriotism, because they hate to see a repetition of the tragedy the Japanese people had experienced during the period 1937-1945."

"As to the protest voiced by the Chinese Government and people, it certainly is their inviolable sacred right to do so as a nation once directly subject to the Japanese aggression," the article added.

The article then refuted remarks by the director general of the Japanese state territory development agency, that when Japan "advanced" into another country, the word "aggression" was never used, that to call "advance" "aggression" would constitute distortion of facts, and that Japanese children would say their forefathers had done something evil and would show no respect for them. He even asserted that "it is possible (for other countries) to criticize the descriptions (of history). However, any demand for a change in wording in the (newly revised) textbooks would be interference in Japan's internal affairs.

"Now, according to the director general's logic, no aggression has ever occurred in world history, because none of the aggressors, including Germany's Hitler and Italy's Mussolini, who were Japan's allies during the Second World War, had ever used the word aggression when they advanced into other countries. It seems that not only textbooks in Japan, but those of Germany and Italy, should be revised to have the word aggression replaced by advance. Otherwise it would constitute distortion of facts." And the German and Italian children would say that their "forefathers had done something evil and would show no respect for them."

Referring to Education Minister Heiji Ogawa's statement that "history should be narrated objectively, fairly and according to historical facts; to my mind, advance is a neutral word involving no evaluation," the article had this to say: "It follows that the unobjective and unfair word 'aggression' should disappear once and for all from all textbooks, books and dictionaries of all countries, not just from the history textbooks of Germany and Italy, and be replaced unexceptionally by the term advance which involves no evaluation. By so doing, not only human history will become absolutely objective and fair, but all countries can advance freely or be subject to such advances without risking any trouble of evaluation."

"But it is a pity that the majority of the people of the world still cannot accept this wonderful theory of Japanese officials and ministers. They do not consider being subject to advance as an honour nor stand aloof and take an objective and fair attitude towards such advance, but obstinately stick to making evaluation. They insist that aggression is aggression and not advance. So far this is a universally acknowledged norm governing international relations, which cannot be denied by any country by calling it its internal affairs. Whoever wants to deny this norm of international relations is going beyond the bounds of his country's internal affairs and cannot but arouse protests from other countries concerned." But it is most strange indeed that the Japanese officials and ministers, who oppose "evaluation", are not that objective and fair. In fact, they also resort to "evaluation". They even failed to consider the fact that other countries made the protests without using the phrase of interference in internal affairs, yet they insist that the protests are "interference in internal affairs." One can see how imperious and despotic and self-contradictory the logic of the director-general and his like is. In accordance with the logic of these officials, the countries of the world are divided into two categories: One enjoys the natural rights to freely "advance" into other countries; while the other is obliged to be the subject of such "advance." This, by their logic, is no "distortion" of facts at all! But how terribly the Japanese children will be poisoned by the so-called "evaluation," if they receive such "objective and fair" education!

"It is very unfortunate for the Japanese officials and ministers that public opinion and the intelligentsia in their own country are the first to interfere or advance into their internal affairs. The majority of the Japanese people do not at all appreciate the extraordinary wisdom and great grace of their officials and ministers. On the contrary, they firmly believe that all these are meant to push Japan to embark again on the road of militarism. Taking this course, it would be a disaster not only for all of Japan's neighbours, but first and foremost for the Japanese people themselves." After all, history is objective, and facts brook no distortion. It is not at all easy to deceive the Japanese children.

The article concluded: "The Chinese people, who had suffered enormously from Japanese aggression, have to thank the Japanese Education Ministry and Japanese officials and ministers backing the Education Ministry on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, because with their statements and actions, they told the Chinese people that actually there has been another aspect to the development of bilateral relations -- an adverse current of reviving militarism. Certainly China and Japan and their people want to be friends and be friends from generation to generation, because this is in the interest of the two peoples and represents an irresistible historical trend. But to achieve this aim, the people of the two countries must make joint efforts and deal firm and powerful blows to those elements who are striving to revive militarism."

Press Wrap-Up, Photos

OWO21232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY today features a front page report on the Chinese Education Ministry decision to postpone the visit to China of the Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa because of the Japanese Ministry's reaction to the school textbooks issue. The report is also carried in all leading papers here today. The report says that, due to Japanese Education Ministry officials defense of his ministry's "distortion of history concerning Japanese aggression against China in censoring school textbooks," the Chinese Ministry deems the Japanese education minister's planned visit inappropriate.

On an inside page, China's leading paper prints a collection of five photographs taken during the Japanese massacre of Chinese people in Nanjing in 1937. One picture shows a Japanese soldier standing with the head of a Chinese in his left hand and a sword in the other. Another shows the Japanese aggressors burying several Chinese civilians alive with a row of Japanese soldiers standing watching in background. The third and fourth show two pits where corpses of hundreds of Chinese civilians were thrown with their hands tied at their backs. The last pictures Pani Hisao, another participant in the Nanjing massacre, standing in the dock of a military tribunal after the Japanese surrendered. The caption accompanying the photographs says that the massacre lasted six weeks, houses were burnt and civilians massacred and a preliminary count of the corpses, according to the Far East international military tribunal, was 340,000. This same group of pictures, released by XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, was also carried by the GUANGMING DAILY.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY page on international news gives detailed coverage to news reports on the criticism made by Japanese opposition parties, religious circles and educators on their government attitude on textbook issue and the Japanese Okinawan people's protest against the Japanese Education Ministry.

A statement by leading Korean historian and a number of commentaries of papers of Southeast Asian countries condemning the Japanese Government's attitude are also highlighted on this page.

Today's GUANGMING DAILY also carries a front page statement by Chinese educator Ye Shengtao saying that future generations of both countries should be told the truth. Any distortion by the Japanese would damage the enhancement and development of Sino-Japanese relations of peace and friendship.

The paper and the PEOPLE'S DAILY also contain reports of four Hong Kong papers denouncing the Japanese Government's attitude.

Sociologist Xu Deheng's Remarks

OW030758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) -- Professor Xu Deheng, a noted 93-year-old Chinese sociologist, expressed indignation at the Japanese Education Ministry's recent distortion of history concerning Japanese aggression against China in censoring school books in an interview with XINHUA reporters. The interview is carried by the PEOPLE'S DAILY today.

He called the text issue an aberration that not only deceived Japanese youth but constituted a great humiliation to the whole Chinese people.

People in China will never forget the wanton Japanese military aggression against their country on several occasions between the end of last century to the 1940's, and his personal experiences are a testimony, having personally witnessed the major historical incidents during this period, he said.

The war of aggression started by the Japanese militarists in 1931 alone brought untold sufferings to the Chinese people, and the "September 18" incident of 1931, the "July 7" incident and the massacre of people in Nanjing in 1937 are all historical facts concerning the evil Japanese military aggression against China.

However, he said, in spite of all this, certain people from the Japanese Education Ministry distorted Japanese aggression against China as "advancing" into it and went so far as to shift the responsibility for Nanjing massacre onto the Chinese resisting troops, in effect, "blaming the victims," and attempted to write off the aggressors crimes with a single stroke.

Professor Xu said that only by bearing in mind these historical lessons can people evaluate the subsequent friendly relations between China and Japan. He expressed the conviction that the Japanese people and individuals with insight in the Japanese Government would never allow a few persons to revive the soul of militarism, and that people of both countries would live in friendship from generation to generation, he said.

OW310055 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association Tokuma Utsunomiya said the Japanese Government should uphold the stand of Japan-China friendship and adopt correct measures on the revision of textbooks as soon as possible. In a statement in the August 5 JAPAN AND CHINA published in advance, Utsunomiya said: "We have been striving for the friendship between Japan and China for more than 30 years. The basic idea that Japan has to reproach itself for the military and economic aggression against China has resulted in the mutual trust of the two peoples and in the 1972 joint statement of the Governments of Japan and China and the 1978 Japan-China peace and friendship treaty."

"The national reproachment that we always advocate" has been concretely written into the two documents, he said. "But the Japanese Government, catering to the current tendency of the right wing, attempts to make the Japanese reproachment for the invasion obscure in the textbooks. Therefore, we cannot agree with it."

The China Research Institute, in a protest statement sent to Education Minister Heiji Ogawa on July 28, said because it is a well-known and stern fact that the Japanese imperialists had invaded China and other Asian countries, the change of "invasion" into "advance" in the textbooks by the Education Ministry is an extremely reactionary distortion.

The statement said: "We hope the scientific results of our China research will become the nations common property and make contributions to the younger generations understanding of the history of Japan-China relations. But we cannot tolerate the fact that authorities of the Education Ministry attempt to distort historical facts and prettify the invasion war on China staged by the Japanese imperialists."

The statement called on the Education Ministry to adhere to and abide by the essential spirit of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty so as to change promptly its attitude toward the examination of the textbooks.

Japanese Opposition Protests

OW312140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 (XINHUA) -- Japanese opposition parties, which have been watching closely the attitude of the Japanese Government on the textbook issue, have continued to criticize the Education Ministry for the distortion of historical facts in relation to Japanese aggression against China, according to Japanese press reports.

At a session of the Committee for Education and Culture of the House of Representatives, Dietman Shigetake Arishima of the Komei Party sharply criticized the Japanese Government for failing to take concrete measures on the textbook affair. He pointed out: "It is impossible to rewrite historical facts even in Japan. Nor can the problem be solved internationally by trotting out the censoring system as an explanation." The Komei Party was reported to have been watching closely the attitude of the Japanese Government on the textbook issue.

In an appeal addressed to Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa, General Secretary of the Socialist Party Noboru Baba stressed that his party was urging the government to "humbly accept the criticism from the neighbour and amend all the passages in the textbooks in which the word invasion was changed to advance."

Quoting late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai's remarks that "the past, not forgotten, is a guide for the future", the paper SHAKAI SHIMBO said in a commentary yesterday: "The past means the acts of aggression committed by Japanese militarists, and the anti-China policy pursued by Japan in the past 25 years. Unfortunately, the past is being forgotten in the Japanese textbooks."

The commentary went on to say: "It is clearly stated in the Japan-China joint statement that the Japanese side is keenly aware of its responsibility for causing enormous damage in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself. That is to say, Japan has promised to treat it as a guide for the future as Premier Zhou said. But the textbooks have broken this promise."

DPRK Academician's Protest

OWO12008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 1 (XINHUA) -- The Korean Academy of Social Science yesterday denounced the Japanese Education Ministry for distorting historical facts when it screened primary and secondary school textbooks in connection with the Japanese imperialist aggression against Korea and other Asian countries.

The academy's director said in a talk that the books say Japan was "given" the diplomatic right of Korea under the five-point treaty of 1905 and the right of domestic administration through the conclusion of the third Japan-Korea treaty (1907).

He noted the historical fact is that the Japanese imperialists forced the feudal rulers at that time to conclude the above-mentioned treaties to deprive Korea of its diplomatic and domestic administration rights. He said that the books also described the March 1, 1919, movement as a "riot". This is a crude forgery of history negating the just struggle of the Korean people against the Japanese imperialist occupation and justifying the Japanese imperialist aggressors brutal suppression of the movement.

He pointed out that the shameless distortion of historical facts is an intolerable insult to the Korean people. The Korean people and historians cannot repress indignation but resolutely protest against and denounce it.

If the Japanese authorities want to seek genuine friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples, they should not forget the historical lessons in the past. They should restore what they have tampered with, he said.

At present, the director went on to say, the voices against the Japanese distortion of history are rising high. Unfortunately, the Japanese authorities regard them as "interference in internal affairs" and "unacceptable". But the history of the Japanese aggression must never be repeated. The Japanese Government must act with discretion and face the reality, he said.

FURTHER COMMENT, REACTION TO THACH'S ASEAN TOUR

Commentary on Thai Visit

OW030246 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach Suffers From His Own Actions"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Thailand on 28 July to carry out activities. As soon as he arrived at Bangkok airport, he was given a cold reception and faced strong protests from the people. At the gate of the airport, a college student held a placard stating: "Nguyen Co Thach, we don't believe your propaganda. Quit interfering in Kampuchea. Let the Kampuchean people decide on their own future." The panic-stricken Nguyen Co Thach hastily got into a car. On his way to the Vietnamese Embassy in Thailand, a sound truck loudly blared: "Loudmouth Nguyen Co Thach, you are not welcome. Go home!"

On 29 July more than 600 members of the volunteers to defend the country demonstrated in front of the Vietnamese Embassy, protesting Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and Nguyen Co Thach's visit. Their placards read: "Never make friends with the likes of Vietnam!"

Thailand was the last stop of Nguyen Co Thach's trip to Southeast Asia. He repeatedly advertised that he was carrying out a peaceful mission and coming for friendship. Why did the Thai people refuse to be taken in by him? The immediate reason was that during his trip Nguyen Co Thach had on many occasions threatened Thailand and greatly enraged the Thai people. The root cause is that the Vietnamese authorities are pursuing regional hegemonism, occupying Kampuchea, controlling Laos, massing troops on the Thai-Kampuchean border, repeatedly violating Thai territory, bombing peaceful Thai villages and causing great damage to Thailand. In coordination with the Soviet Union, Vietnam has all along coveted the strategic region of the ASEAN countries and threatened their security.

In a protest letter to Nguyen Co Thach, Bangkok demonstrators hit the nail on the head, saying: "The Thai people have clearly seen that Vietnam, a Soviet lackey, is an aggressor interfering in the internal affairs of its neighboring countries and peoples."

Nguyen Co Thach was given a cold reception and met with angry protests from the people in the Southeast Asian countries. He suffered exactly from his own actions.

Thai Official's Comments

OW300918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand, told a press conference here this evening that the decline in relations between Vietnam and ASEAN member-countries, especially Thailand, is caused by the Vietnamese military overthrow of the legal Democratic Kampuchean Government.

He said Thailand and the other ASEAN countries are opposed to the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, and they hold the Kampuchean problem should be solved in line with the successive United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Prasong Sunsiri referred to his meeting with the visiting delegation of the special committee of the international conference on Kampuchea.

He said he told the delegation headed by Massamba Sarre of Senegal, chairman of the special committee, that the Vietnamese authorities use of armed force to overthrow the Democratic Kampuchean government and prop up the Heng Samrin regime is intolerable.

Prasong Sunsiri also said the Vietnamese suggestion for the establishment of a non-military zone and zone of security along the Thai and Kampuchean border can not be accepted by any country, because it is a matter of sovereignty. Such zones should be established along the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border, he added.

Massamba Sarre and his party arrived in Bangkok on July 27 and met Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila the next day. Sarre described the formation of the coalition government of the three resistance forces in Kampuchea as "an encouraging sign".

Thai Press Reaction

OW011948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Four Bangkok newspapers today described Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to ASEAN states as a sign of tactical changes rather than a change of Vietnam's aggressive stand.

MATUPHUM DAILY, in a signed article, describes Nguyen Co Thach as a fighting cock and a man who always goes back on his words. The article says Thach's visit to Thailand is reminiscent of an incident during World War II. Before it joined Nazi Germany in the war, Japan dispatched a special envoy to the United States allegedly to seek for peace. However, prior to the departure of the special envoy for home, Japan started its sudden attack on Pearl Harbor. Where is the sincerity of Nguyen Co Thach today? He is sincere in his assurances that Vietnam will never change its principles, the article says.

PANYAKRUD says in a commentary: "He who has attended Thach's press conference in Bangkok will know clearly that there is not the slightest change in Vietnam's attitude, especially toward the Kampuchean problem." Instead of trying to solve the Kampuchean issue in accordance with the U.N. resolutions, Vietnam is denying the U.N. obligations on the Kampuchean problem, the commentary says.

It points out that it was actually an excuse when Thach said that Vietnam would not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea until China's "threat" was removed.

The NEW CHINESE DAILY NEWS says in a commentary that Thach's trip to Southeast Asia was both for selling garbage and sowing discord between the ASEAN and China. But he failed to achieve both objectives.

The CHINESE DAILY NEWS in a commentary today describes the main diplomatic tricks of Vietnam, a sub-overlord, as cheating, intimidation, smiling diplomacy and false alarm. These diplomatic tricks have found their way into Hanoi's diplomatic activities since the announcement of its partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, the commentary says.

Ghazali Shafie's Comments

OW312130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 31 (XINHUA) -- Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie told a press conference here this evening that there was no use for Vietnam to talk about partial withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea because ASEAN "cannot sacrifice the principles of the international conference on Kampuchea (ICK)".

Mr Ghazali flew into Bangkok today for an exchange of views with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on the recent visit by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to four Southeast Asian countries. He said: "We are not interested in partial withdrawal. We are interested in complete withdrawal." "Any solution of the Kampuchean question must be undertaken in accordance with the principle of the ICK," he said.

He denied that he agreed to discuss the proposal of limited international conference put forth by the "foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries." The minister noted that the atmosphere during the talks between Mr Thach and himself was better but not in substance.

Mr Thach changed his attitude during his visits to the other three Asian countries because he found that his attitude in Singapore did not work, he said.

He stated that the Vietnamese were using a two-prong argument of "China threat" and "the genocide regime of Pol Pot" in order to maintain a position whereby they could still stay in Kampuchea.

Asked whether he had said that the Democratic Kampuchea part could be dropped later from the coalition government, as Mr Thach had quoted him, he said: "He could say that, but I did not say." "He told my friends in Singapore he was threatening, but outside he said something else, not threatening," he added. Mr. Ghazali Shafie is scheduled to leave here tomorrow.

AFP CITES HONG KONG GOVERNOR ON COLONY'S FUTURE

OW020832 Hong Kong AFP in English 0654 GMT 2 Aug 82

[By David Lan]

[Text] Hong Kong, Aug 2, (AFP) -- Hong Kong's future is unlikely to be settled "at one go" during British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's impending visit to Beijing, the colony's governor, Sir Edward Youde, said on his return from London today. The lease on Hong Kong's New Territories will expire in 1997, sparking speculation that China will assert sovereignty over the whole of the colony while seeking a way to maintain its stability and prosperity.

Asked his view on the future of Hong Kong, Sir Edward said at an impromptu airport press conference: "As you know, I am one of those who are confident of the future of Hong Kong. "You mustn't think everything is to be settled at one go. This is a step-by-step process, but I am sure progress will be made step by step."

Sir Edward, who left Hong Kong for London July 22, said he spent a full week there meeting the prime minister, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Belstead, Minister for Trade Peter Rees and other senior officials.

"I had a very full discussion with them on the prime minister's visit (to China, Japan and Hong Kong at the end of next month), on the question of Hong Kong's future and a number of other questions of current interest in Hong Kong, such as students' fees and the textile negotiations (in Brussels)," he said.

Sir Edward's visit to London was mainly to help prepare Mrs Thatcher's visit to China in September when leaders of both countries are expected to start discussing the future of Hong Kong.

Asked about his advice to Mrs Thatcher, Sir Edward said: "The contents of the talks are, of course, confidential, but I did convey to London a very full account of the situation as it is in Hong Kong and what people here are thinking about." He added: "I should say I was very encouraged by the interest and concern which London is showing in this question."

Sir Edward said he did not know if he would be going to Beijing with the prime minister because the composition of Mrs Thatcher's party has not yet been decided. The list will be announced in London and not in Hong Kong, he added.

THAI DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDER CONCLUDES VISIT

OW011310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA) -- General Chao Sawadisongkhram, first deputy supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, gave a farewell banquet here today.

Among the guests was He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Present were Thai Ambassador to China Koson Sinthuanon and Army Attache of the Thai Embassy in Beijing Colonel Ch. Chalerm Sripanvong.

General Chao and He Zhengwen proposed toasts to continued development of the friendly relations between the people and armed forces of China and Thailand.

General Chao and his party left Beijing for home by air via Guangzhou this afternoon.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON NEPALESE KING'S VISIT

Banquet in Xigaze

OW292142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Xigaze, Jul 29 (XINHUA) -- The Tibet Autonomous Region People's Government gave a banquet here this evening in honor of His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, and Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah, of Nepal, and their party.

Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was present at the banquet. He met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the king before the banquet. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the region's people's government, offered toasts at the banquet in Tibetan language.

He said: "China and Nepal are friendly neighbors. The magnificent Himalayas have linked China's Tibet region with Nepal. The people along the borders live in harmony and have friendly exchanges." He said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Nepal, our friendship has developed further. The China-Nepal highway from Lhasa to Kathmandu, which was completed in 1967, has facilitated the two peoples' contacts and played an important role in promoting trade, cooperation and communications between the Tibet region and Nepal."

"Six years ago", he continued, "we had the great honor to receive King Birendra in Lhasa. That visit has built a bridge between China and Nepal. This historic visit remains fresh in the memory of the people of the autonomous region."

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme concluded by saying that he believes the current visit of the king and the queen will further strengthen friendship between the peoples of the Tibet region and Nepal.

Nepalese Ambassador to China Guna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana made a toast at the order of the king. He said: "There exists warm friendship between the Nepalese people and the people of Xigaze, a friendship developed and nurtured in the course of centuries of years."

He said: "His majesty's friendly visit to Lhasa in 1976 and their majesties' present visit to Xigaze, I am sure, will go a long way in cementing the ties of friendship and understanding between the peoples of Nepal and China." The ambassador said: "Their majesties the king and queen are looking forward to visiting some of the places which highlight Xigaze's culture and way of life. We wish them still greater success in their march towards progress in the years to come."

Xigaze Monastery Tour

OW301926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Xigaze, Jul 30 (XINHUA) -- King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal and their party visited here this morning the Zhaxi Lhunbo Monastery -- one of the four main monasteries of the yellow sect of Lamaism in Tibet.

The construction of the eye-catching, glittering Zhaxi Lhunbo Monastery was started in 1447. Equipped with dozens of praying halls, the monastery now has 570 lamas. It has been listed as one of China's important sites of historical and cultural relics under state protection. Special funds have been allocated to repair and protect it. So far, the monastery's more than 10,000 images of Buddha and relic pagodas have been repaired and its frescoes have also taken on a fresh look.

Qamba Chuli, the monastery's living buddha, was present at the gate of the monastery today to welcome the king and queen. After hearing a brief introduction, King Birendra presented the monastery with a gold-plated statue of Sakyamuni, founder of Buddhism. With great interest, the royal couple viewed some praying halls and pagodas, including the praying hall for Qamba Buddha and the Buddhist shrine for the Fourth Bainqen. This afternoon, the king visited a hospital of traditional Tibetan medicine and a pharmaceutical factory in Xigaze where he received a warm welcome from medical staff members and workers.

This evening the distinguished Nepalese guests were entertained at an evening party with a programme of songs and dances presented by the Xigaze cultural troupe at the invitation of the Tibet Autonomous Region People's Government.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the regional people's government, accompanied the Nepalese guests to the performance.

Gyangze Tour

OW312209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Xigaze, Jul 31 (XINHUA) -- King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal and their party visited Gyangze, an important county in southwest Tibet, by car this morning. They returned here this afternoon from Gyangze.

The distinguished Nepalese guests visited a carpet weaving mill in Gyangze County, 4,000 meters above sea level. The mill, of collective ownership, was set up in 1973 on state loans. Now it has 308 employees and turned out more than 4,100 square meters of carpet last year.

The king and the queen heard an introduction to the factory given by its director Sangmobain and watched workers weaving carpets. At the end of the visit, King Birendra presented the factory with wood-carving handicraft article. During their stay in Gyangze County, the distinguished Nepalese guests also visited the Baiju Monastery which has a history of 550 years.

Accompanying the guests on the visit to the county were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the people's government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, and Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

In honor of the occasion of the royal couple's visit to the Tibet Autonomous Region, G.B. Shah, Nepalese consul-general to Lhasa, gave a reception here this evening.

Return to Lanzhou

OW012223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Lanzhou, Aug 1 (XINHUA) -- King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal and their party returned here from Xigaze by special plane this afternoon in the company of Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs after a visit to the Tibet Autonomous Region. Seeing them off at the airport were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government, and his wife Ngapoi Cedain Zhoigar.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK301304 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Zhou Xiuqing [0719 0208 1987]: "Nepal Pursues a Foreign Policy of Peace, Independence and Nonalignment"]

[Text] Under the leadership of King Birendra, Nepal has always pursued a foreign policy of peace, independence and nonalignment, done its utmost to safeguard national independence and state power and developed friendly and cooperative relations with various countries. Therefore, it has acquired increasingly lofty prestige in international affairs.

King Birendra of Nepal recently pointed out: "The fundamental object of our government's foreign policy is to protect and promote national interests and play a positive role in strengthening world peace, cooperation and friendship and in exerting unswerving efforts to turn Nepal into a peaceful zone in accordance with the ideals of the United Nations and the principle of nonalignment."

The proposal on turning Nepal into a peaceful zone was put forth by King Birendra in 1975. In 1981, such a proposal was included in the constitution and has become a guiding principle for the state policy of Nepal. Up to now, there are 26 countries in the world which support this proposal. Nepal has stuck to a just stand in a number of important international affairs. With regard to the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, Nepal strongly opposed foreign aggression and demanded that all foreign troops be unconditionally withdrawn from these countries. King Birendra said: "Military invasion is a challenge to the sovereign rights and territorial integrity of some Asian countries. We are very worried about this. Military invasion is a threat to world peace and security." He urged the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. He pointed out: Nepal hopes that "Afghanistan will exist as a nonaligned nation whose government is selected by the people," and "we disagree to the stationing of foreign troops in any country."

With regard to the Middle East problem, Nepal has recognized the PLO and opposed the aggression of Israel. It has demanded that Israel withdraw from the occupied land and called for the restoration of all legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Nepal has supported the struggle of the people of Namibia for national independence and maintained "peaceful reunification of Korea according to the will of the Korean people without any foreign interference" and called on Iran and Iraq to stop their armed clash and solve their disputes through peaceful means.

Nepal has been faithful to the ideas and principles of the Nonaligned Movement, opposed big nations' interference and sabotage and done its best to safeguard the unity of the Nonaligned Movement. Nepalese Prime Minister Thapa recently reiterated that the principles of the Nonaligned Movement are the basis for the foreign policy of Nepal. He added: Nonaligned nations pursue collective self-reliance through mutual cooperation. This will strengthen the position of the south in the North-South dialogue so as to attain its objective of realizing the new international economic order. Nepal has maintained that the present international economic order is "unfair and unequal" and advocated a "thorough readjustment of present international economic relations." Last September in a United Nations meeting of the most underdeveloped countries held in Paris, King Birendra of Nepal delivered a speech on behalf of the nine Asian and Pacific countries, and he called for the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of equality and justice. His proposal was extensively praised.

AFP REPORTS CHEYSSON BEIJING PRESS CONFERENCE

Comments on U.S. Relations

OW021352 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 2 (AFP) -- The "quarrel" between the United States and Western Europe cannot be allowed to last. French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said at a press conference here today. Mr Cheysson, who is ending a four-day visit to China, said the quarrel "is serious and we have too many interests in common for it to last".

Mr Cheysson was alluding to the strong reaction in Europe to the American decision to extend a ban on the use of U.S. technology for a planned Siberia-Europe gas pipeline, to include equipment built under U.S. license.

Mr Cheysson, referring to a statement by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, said: "The American President called it a family quarrel. He is right because we belong to the same family as regards defence against the totalitarian regimes of the East."

"We are in the same alliance, we relate to the same economic system and we have the same reactions on a great number of problems", Mr Cheysson said. "But we consider that the decisions taken unilaterally by the Americans without consulting us have serious economic repercussions and threaten employment in our countries," he added.

He criticised the Americans for failing to "sufficiently examine the problems of their allies when they take decisions at home."

"The striking thing is that all European countries say the same," he said. Mr Cheysson remarked: "We Europeans are convinced that we are right. The Americans will come to understand that we are right."

Kampuchean Situation

OW021714 Hong Kong AFP in English 1640 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 2 (AFP) -- French Exterior Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said France and China were in disagreement over the situation in Cambodia at the close of a four-day visit here. Mr Cheysson, in a press conference following a visit which included meetings with Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, said France did not support the newly-formed coalition of movements opposed to the Vietnamese-backed regime in power in Phnom Penh. "We do not recognize any Cambodian Government nor do we see the possibility now of recognizing one," he said.

He underlined France's "revulsion" for the Khmer Rouge a component of the new coalition supported by China which groups movements led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann. Chinese authorities hoped France would offer some assistance to the opposition coalition but Paris has no intention of helping "any resistance movement (in Cambodia) whatsoever," Mr Cheysson said. China has openly criticized France's recent rapprochement with Vietnam which has included a resumption of economic aid.

Mr Cheysson said the French Government would maintain its contacts with Vietnam, explaining that the relations "could prove useful in the future."

Besides the Cambodian situation, Mr Cheysson brought up the following points:

-- Nuclear power plants: An agreement in principle for the construction by France of nuclear power plants in China will have be "adjusted" to take into account recent Chinese austerity measures, he said.

-- Arms Sales: Mr Cheysson said France is ready to consider furnishing China with defensive arms. He said France was "not closed to any discussion with China, whose defense potential could be reinforced by French arms or by Chinese arms built with (French help)."

-- Cultural exchanges: China will create French language courses for Chinese television or radio.

The French foreign minister also said he had brought up the question of Li Shuang, a young Chinese artist sentenced recently to two years in a reeducation camp. Miss Li had been engaged to a French diplomat formerly stationed here. Mr Cheysson, however, would make no comment on the sentence, saying: "The more one speaks about (specific human rights cases), the less chance one has of finding a solution."

CHEYSSON LEAVES BEIJING FOR GUILIN 3 AUG

OW030211 Beijing XINHUA in English 0201 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) -- French Minister of Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson, Mme. Cheysson and their party left here for Guilin by air this morning before leaving China via Guangzhou. The French guests were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and his wife. Minister Cheysson gave a press conference in Beijing yesterday afternoon.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY VISITS SHULTZ, BUSH

OW301916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 29 (XINHUA) -- British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym held two-hour talks here today with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the Siberian natural gas pipeline and other global issues including the Lebanese crisis. Pym, who arrived here this morning for a one-day visit, told reporters after his talks with Shultz that they have "quite serious" differences over the natural gas pipeline that West European countries will help the Soviet Union lay down.

Pym said they "made no effort to resolve the dispute." But he said he hoped that "by exchanging views on a very frank basis, that will provide a way in which progress can be made in resolving the differences." Pym said his meeting with Shultz was "very valuable." After the meeting, said: "We have a much greater understanding of each other's point of view, and I want to say that we are resolved to settle those disputes one way or another, and make sure that the alliance continues in the future as it has during the past 32 years in a state of great coordination and cohesion."

Referring to the Lebanese crisis, Pym said there is room for "some optimism."

His meeting was his first with Shultz since the latter became secretary of state. Pym said his visit was intended primarily to establish a personal relationship with Shultz. Pym held talks with Vice-President George Bush before meeting with Shultz.

UK DEFIES U.S. BAN ON PIPELINE EQUIPMENT SALES

OW030735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] London, August 2 (XINHUA) -- Britain today ordered four companies -- three of them subsidiaries of American firms -- to defy a U.S. ban on supplying technology and equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline. Trade Secretary Lord Cockfield told the House of Lords Britain was determined to defend its national interest in the dispute over sales of U.S. technology to the Soviet Union for the pipeline.

He reiterated in a statement the U.S. embargo was "an attempt to interfere with existing contracts and is an unacceptable extension of American extra-territorial jurisdiction in a way which is repugnant in international law".

Lord Cockfield also said Britain had no wish to escalate the dispute and he hoped Washington would think again about the issue. About 12 British companies are reported to have contracts related to the Soviet pipeline, with about 10 percent share in the 2,000-million-pound project.

Observers here pointed out that the British Government had very much in mind the effect on jobs of any cancellations at a time when unemployment stands at an all-time high of 13.4 per cent of the total work force.

WEST GERMANY TO IMPORT PRC-MADE COMPUTERS

OW020740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA) The Beijing Computing Technology Institute will soon export 1,000 BCM-III type single-board microcomputers to West Germany, according to a contract signed recently with a West German firm, today's BEIJING DAILY reports.

The paper notes that this is the first time Chinese computers will enter the world markets, and this kind of computer, described by a foreign computing journal as "an influential product", is a product developed by the Beijing Computing Technology Institute in 1980.

Technicians of the institute designed the computer's main component, including a central processing unit (CPU), memory and related chips on a single board and adopted the double-side, double-density floppy disc recording method, so that the system operating speed has been increased and its external storage capacity raised to 2.4 MB. The system's cost is only three-fourths that of similar computers made abroad, but its performance/cost ratio is fairly high, the paper adds.

While touring China last autumn, the paper goes on, several West German electronic computer experts spoke highly of the product's design and performance and recommended it to the Munich International Fair held last November. Microcomputers started to replace miniature computers on the world scale in the 1970's and they have now been used widely in industry, scientific research and military fields, the paper says.

WANG BINGNAN FETES LUXEMBOURG FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW312159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met with and gave a banquet here this evening for a delegation of personalities from Luxembourg and Adolphe Franck, president of the Luxembourg-China Friendship Association, who are now visiting China.

The delegation is led by Francoise Franck. Carlo Ketter, Luxembourg ambassador to China, and Mrs. Ketter were present at the meeting and the banquet.

YUGOSLAV ARMY LEADERS GREET PRC ARMY DAY

OW312029 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defence Branko Mamula and Chief of the General Staff of the People's Army Petar Gracanin have extended sincere greetings on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA).

In a message to Chinese Defence Minister Geng Biao, Mamula expressed his belief that for the common interests and well-being of the people of Yugoslavia and China, the mutually beneficial cooperation between the armed forces of the two socialist countries will be further enhanced in the future.

In his message to Chief of the PLA General Staff Yang Dezhi, Gracanin wished that socialist China would achieve greater successes in the work of strengthening its defence capability.

ROMANIAN MILITARY LEADERS GREET PLA ANNIVERSARY

OW312039 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Defence Geng Biao and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) Yang Dezhi have received from their Romanian counterparts a message of greetings respectively on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA, which falls on August 1.

Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence of Romania, said in his message to Geng Biao that the Romanian army men appraise highly the friendly relations of mutual respect existing between the Romanian and the Chinese armies, and express heartfelt delight over the achievements the PLA has obtained in enhancing its military qualities. He wished that the PLA would strengthen its combat capability and that the Chinese people would make greater successes in safeguarding their fruitful results in socialist construction.

Vasile Milea, first vice-minister of the Romanian Ministry of National Defence and chief of the General Staff of the Romanian army, said in his message to Yang Dezhi that the Romanian people and army understand and appreciate the glorious course of struggle traversed by the great Chinese people and army for national and social emancipation. They express heartfelt happiness over the tremendous achievements obtained by the wise and hard-working Chinese people in their cause of building a new society on the vast land of people's China under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

CCP WORKERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

OW221855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA) -- A friendly visiting group of Chinese Communist Party workers led by Liu Xinquan, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, left here by air today for Romania.

PLA UNITS CELEBRATE 55TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OWO20954 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1518 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Aug (XINHUA) -- Today the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA Army, Navy and Air Force units are carrying out -- one after the other -- various kinds of commemorative activities at their barracks and outposts and at military ports and airports to jubilantly celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. They are showing their determination to carry forward the revolutionary traditions and make still greater contributions to defending the motherland and realizing the four modernizations.

The sentries at the heroic Fakashan frontline are concentrating their attention on watching every move of the enemy, while many fighters are holding small scale celebration meetings and forums in their antiartillery shelters and beside their trenches.

The fighters at the Koulinshan frontline positions completed the tasks of filling shell craters and decorating the mountain positions with tree branches and wild flowers which they collected before the festival. This morning the commanders and fighters solemnly held a ceremony at their positions to receive the large number of comfort letters and presents sent to them from youths in the capital. Among the presents were fine seed strains from the rustic youths on Beijing's outskirts, collected films reflecting the life of youths in the capital and soil and water from Zhongnanhai. One after the other the commanders and fighters stated they will never betray the deep friendship of the people in the capital, but will redouble their vigilance and safeguard the happiness and peace of the people of the motherland.

On the Xisha Islands, the commanders and fighters of a certain PLA Navy unit stationed there and the comrades of the Guangdong provincial comfort group traveled to Shenghang Island where they respectfully presented wreaths at the tombs of the 18 martyrs who sacrificed their lives during the year of the liberation of a portion of the Xisha Islands. Before the martyrs tombs, the commanders and fighters sternly vowed: Our heads can be cut off, our blood can flow, but not an inch of the motherland's sacred territory will be lost. We are determined to defend Xisha with the revolutionary martyrs as our models, to build Xisha, to win honor for our motherland and to make the "1 August" military banner more brilliant.

During the festival period, the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department and other leading organizations, as well as the Beijing, Shenyang, Jinan, Nanjing, Fuzhou, Guazhou, Lanzhou, Urumqi, Wuhan, Chengdu and Kunming PLA units and the leading organizations of the navy and air force units have held separate celebration meetings, report meetings, tea parties and gala soirees to warmly celebrate this brilliant festival. In their speeches many leading comrades expressed their determination to further carry forward the honorable traditions, strengthen army-government and army-people unity and struggle to build our army into a powerful, modernized and regularized revolutionary army.

ZHU DE'S REMINISCENCES OF NANCHANG UPRISING

OWO22200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0021 GMT 31 Jul 82

["Summary of a conversation" between Comrade Zhu De and Comrades Chen Qihan, Yang Zhicheng and others]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jul (XINHUA) -- "From the Nanchang Uprising to Going Up the Jinggang Mountain," by Zhu De (June 1962)

I

In talking about the Nanchang uprising, it is first necessary to look back at the history of the first revolutionary civil war.

In 1923 the third party congress decided that our party would cooperate with the Kuomintang [KMT]. In 1924 Dr Sun Yat-sen's KMT, aided by our party, the Communist International and the CPSU, formulated a revolutionary policy to unite with Russia and the communists and to support the revolution of peasants and workers and reorganized and formed an alliance composed of various democratic classes. Thus, the first KMT-CCP cooperation was shaping up, and the great revolution of China was set off. At that time, the KMT's meager resources were nearly exhausted and had to be rebuilt. Therefore, the KMT, out of necessity, cooperated with us in order to obtain our assistance.

During the great revolution in China, the Central Committee of our party organized a Military Commission, and the Soviet Union sent military advisers to China. The KMT, with the support of our party, founded the Huangpu Military Academy, established the National Revolutionary Army and reorganized the old army. When the northern expedition was launched, the KMT already had six armies (footnote 1). A great number of Communist Party members were sent to do political work at the military academy and in the armed forces. In some armies, units from the company level up to the army level all had Communist Party members as party representatives. This fact shows that ever since that time, our party began to pay attention to military work, to do revolutionary political work in the armed forces, to unite the armed forces with the people and to integrate the revolutionary armed struggle with the mass struggle. It was precisely because of this fact that the northern expedition swiftly developed with a violent force and won a tremendous victory. The victory was not just something fortuitous. It was the result of our party using Marxism-Leninism as a guide and the armed forces using the Soviet Red Army of that time as their example. At that time, although our party had neither experience in, nor paid sufficient attention to, controlling the armed forces, it did come into contact with the problem and began to do something about it. Therefore, in studying the party's military history, it is necessary to begin with these basic historical facts.

II

Chiang Kai-shek, taking advantage of the mistakes committed by our party's rightist opportunist leaders and after mapping out a series of conspiracies, at long last betrayed the revolution in April 1927 and carried out massacres of the people. Many workers, peasants and Communist Party members were slaughtered. Wang Jingwei openly turned anti-communist in July and also carried out massacres of the people. Thus, the KMT-CCP cooperation was completely broken. A large number of Communist Party members were purged from the northern expedition army. They had nowhere to turn. To salvage the revolution and cope with the pressing situation, we realized that an uprising was the only solution, and the party decided to launch an uprising in Nanchang on 1 August. At that time, there was very little time for making and implementing the decision. As we look back on it now, the timing for the uprising was a little too late.

After the Nanchang uprising, the forces involved in the uprising all went south to seek foreign aid in Guangdong's Shantou. But they were defeated in Guangdong's Chaozhou-Shantou area. An important lesson learned from this defeat was that these forces did not unite with Jiangxi's peasant movement but went to Guangdong instead. If these forces had taken advantage of the contradictions existing among the warlords themselves and had launched peasant movements in various localities in Jiangxi, solved the land problem, built revolutionary bases and reorganized their forces, it would have been quite possible for them to succeed.

After the forces involved in the uprising entered Guangdong, they divided into two parts. The main force advanced to the Shantou-Jieyang area while the other part commanded by me was stationed in Sanheba. Upon hearing that our main force was attacked by the enemy in Chaozhou and Shantou, we immediately marched south to their aid from Sanheba. Only after we arrived at Raoping and met a part of the main force of about 200 men who were retreating from the Chaozhou-Shantou area did we learn that our main force had been routed and scattered. Our force, now totaling a little over 2,000 men including the 200 from the main force that joined us, turned back north and, after engaging an enemy division in the ancient city of Wuping, arrived at Tianxinyu in Jiangxi's Anyuan County. By that time, the morale of our men had sunk further.

Our badly battered force, which consisted of three parts -- one part commanded by Zhou Shi, one part from the main force that pulled out from the Chaozhou-Shantou area and one part commanded by me -- was in total disarray. Some had deserted while others asked to leave. Faced with such a situation, we conducted an initial reorganization at Tianxinyu, held a soldiers' meeting, explained the situation and mission of the revolution and pointed out that the final victory would surely be ours, so as to boost morale and steady our confidence. After the initial reorganization, we continued our westward march, and passing through Xinfeng, we arrived at Dayu at the end of October and reorganized our forces. First, we reorganized the party and CYL organizations, set up party branches and organized all our men into a column [zong dui 4912 7130] consisting of two subcolumns [dui 7130]. Then we advanced to Shangbao in Chongyi County.

The reorganization and training of the contingent of men that survived the Nanchang uprising did not materialize until it arrived at Shangbao. After 3 months of marching and fighting since the Nanchang uprising, we did not find a place to settle down until we arrived in Shangbao. It gave us some time for reorganization and training. First, we strengthened discipline, stipulating that all funds contributed and materials captured must be turned over to the public. Next, we conducted military training. A major training course was conducted every 2 days and regular training was conducted every day. To meet objective requirements, new tactics were proposed. They mainly dealt with how to turn major battles into minor ones by adopting guerrilla warfare and how to change the single-line battle array into the wedge-shaped battle array. Of course, all this was only in the embryonic stage. It was Chairman Mao who later systematically and completely solved guerrilla warfare and even the entire strategic problem.

Thanks to the reorganization and training, our forces were united, their discipline strengthened and their combat effectiveness enhanced. Meanwhile, a battalion, commanded by Wu Zhonghao, of the worker-peasant army directly led by Chairman Mao, joined us in our reorganization and training.

III

Prior to the Nanchang uprising, Fan Shisheng's 16th Army stationed in southern Hunan had maintained a united front relationship with our party, and our party had also maintained organizations in the 16th Army. Fan Shisheng had also intended to join our incursion into Guangdong. After the Nanchang uprising and the incursion of our forces into Guangdong, Comrade Zhou Enlai wrote us a letter of introduction which would be presented to Fan Shisheng's troops if and when we could make contact with them. Fan Shisheng was an old acquaintance of mine. We were schoolmates in the Yunnan army training school and took part in the 1911 revolution together. After we arrived at Shangbao, Fan Shisheng sent Wei Bocui, a Communist Party member working among his troops, to contact us in the hope of cooperating with us. After the matter was discussed in our party organization, we agreed to cooperate with him and signed an agreement. After that, our troops moved to Rucheng in southern Hunan and cooperated with Fan Shisheng's troops. We disguised ourselves under a falsified regimental designation of his troops.

Our cooperation with Fan Shisheng was conditional. The terms were agreed upon during the talks. We were communist troops, thus at any time our party wanted us to leave, we had to leave. We had complete control over all supplies Fan Shisheng provided us. We held the sole power to decide the internal organization and training of our troops, and Fan Shisheng would never interfere. In fact, all these conditions were honored. For instance, when we entered Guangdong's Renhua, we still cracked down on local tyrants and killed several landlords and local tyrants. Another example, in preparation for the southern Hunan insurrection, we held a meeting in Rucheng of party secretaries of county party committees under the jurisdiction of Hengyang to discuss and plan for the insurrection. Still another example, when Huang Shaoxiong was about to attack Fan's troops, Fan wanted us to be his rear guard; we replenished our supplies with the great amount of materials left behind by Fan's troops. All this showed that we could decide our own actions without restrictions set by anyone else.

Our cooperation with Fan Shisheng was of great benefit to us. First, we could lie low for awhile (I used an assumed name Wang Kai), catch our breath for reorganization and bide our time for another chance. Second, we could replenish our supplies. During our cooperation, he gave us 2 months' pay and replenished our bedding, clothing and ammunition. When we left, he gave us several tens of thousands of dollars in cash for our travel expenses. In December 1927, we received our party's directive to support the Guangzhou uprising. While still on our way to Guangzhou, we heard that the uprising had failed, and we stayed in Shaoguan, not long afterwards, we left Fan's troops and entered southern Hunan to organize the southern Hunan insurrection. On the eve of our departure, Fan Shisheng wrote us a letter to express his sincerity. I can still recall the gist of that letter: 1) "Who can so unite it? He who has no pleasure in killing can so unite it." (footnote 2) 2) To prevent losses to your troops, it was better for you to take the main route instead of trails. 3) Final victory belong to you, but at present I can not help you, although I would very much like to do so.

IV

After leaving Fan's troops, we traveled north from Shaoguan, with a plan to find a base area in southern Hunan. At that time, Gong Chu joined our unit. He led the way and took us to Yangjiazhaizi in Yizhang County where Chairman Yang Zida of the Yizhang County peasant association lived. He played an important role in letting us stay at Yangjiazhaizi.

After reaching Yangjiazhaizi, we decided to organize an insurrection in Yizhang County. In the county, there was a person by the name of Hu Shaohai who formerly served as battalion commander under Cheng Qian's command and who was known to the local evil gentry. One day in mid-January 1928, we informed Hu Shaohai that we were going to have our troops masquerade as a unit of the National Revolutionary Army and move to the seat of the Yizhang County government. When members of the local evil gentry heard of Hu Shaohai leading troops back, they came out of the city to greet us, welcomed our troops into the city and invited us to dinner. At the dinner, we arrested all the members of the evil gentry and government officials and launched the Yizhang insurrection. Following the insurrection, we promptly set up the Yizhang County soviet government and founded the 1st Division of the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army, thus firing the first shot in the southern Hunan insurrection.

After the Yizhang insurrection, Xu Kexiang, an executioner in the Mari incident, came with his troops from Pingshi to attack us. Our comrades and the broad masses hated Xu Kexiang to the marrow of their bones. After hearing of fighting against Xu Kexiang, their morale was unprecedentedly high and they vied with one another in participating in the fight. Xu Kexiang deployed his six regiments of troops in a long line, which made it easy for us to wipe out his regiments one by one. Thus, once we engaged his troops, we quickly routed an advance regiment of his troops and then pursued and attacked the rest of his troops. In the pursuit, we crushed all of his six regiments one by one. When we pursued Xu Kexiang and his troops to Pingshi, his troops were thrown into great confusion and were utterly routed. Pingshi was a gorge where there were no crossroads. The enemy troops could flee only along the gorge. So we kept pursuing them to the bank of Lechang River where we had to stop. This battle was fought excellently. We captured many enemy troops, some of whom joined our unit. At Pingshi in particular, we captured all Xu Kexiang's warehouses and replenished and armed ourselves with materials and weapons in the warehouses. We seized not only machineguns but mortars and artillery pieces as well. It can be said that Xu Kexiang helped us to build up.

The good news of wiping out Xu Kexiang's troops soon got around in southern Hunan. Local party organizations in southern Hunan's various counties contacted us and asked us to build local armed forces. We supported them in doing so. We first helped Yizhang County organize a local regiment. After taking Chenzhou, we then helped Chenzhou organize a local regiment.

Later, we successively captured the county seats of Leliang, Zixing, Yongxing, Guidong and Rucheng and also launched insurrections in Chaling, Anren and Lingxian. The masses in 11 counties went into action and organized their local armed forces. Under the leadership of local party organizations, these local armed forces overthrew local tyrants and evil gentry as well as the local reactionary governments and set up soviet governments. This is what the southern Hunan insurrection in early 1928 was about (called the year-end insurrection at that time).

The southern Hunan insurrection took place at a time when a war had broken out between warlords Bai Chongxi and Tang Shengzhi. So the situation was favorable for us. If the policy and line had been correct, it would have been possible for us to continue to exploit the victory and to consolidate our position in some localities under the given conditions. However, the erroneous left-putschist line alienated the masses from us, thus isolating us. As a result, the revolutionary forces had to withdraw from southern Hunan shortly after the insurrection.

V

The troops we saved from the Nanchang uprising and the local armed forces in southern Hunan successfully joined forces with the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army under Chairman Mao's direct leadership at Longshi, Ninggang County, on 28 April 1928. On 4 May, we held a grand joining-forces meeting at Longshi and announced the founding of the 4th Corps of the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army (the corps was redesignated as the 4th Red Army later). The main force of our Workers' and Peasants' Red Army had since grown in strength and become stronger and stronger each passing day. It scored many important victories in the struggle to consolidate and develop the base area in Jinggangshan.

After we joined forces, we won the first battle in early May 1928 when a unit of the 4th Red Army wiped out a battalion of the enemy's 27th Division under Yang Ruxuan's command near Huangao. Following that, this unit put an enemy regiment to rout along the Wudu River. Our troops pursued and attacked enemy troops in the wake of victory and captured Yongxin city for the first time. During this battle, our troops wiped out our routed three enemy regiments.

In late May 1928, the enemy troops under Yang Ruxuan's command launched an attack on us from Yongxin. Our 28th Regiment went to the aid of a battalion which was sent to Chaling, Hunan, for newsprint and had not yet returned to Jinggangshan at that time. After learning of the enemy attack, the regiment made a rapid march back to Caoshiao, 15 li from Yongxin city, and wiped out a battalion of the enemy's 79th Regiment by attacking it from the rear. Hu Zidang, commander of the enemy regiment, was killed on the spot. The enemy troops fled helter-skelter, and we pursued them to Yongxin city. It was said that Yang Ruxuan was listening to a phonograph record when our troops stormed into the city and killed his foreign-bred dog. He was wounded by a stray bullet while climbing over the city wall to flee. Thus, we took Yongxin city for the second time. We seized a lot of booty, including more than 50,000 silver dollars. The following morning we withdrew from Yongxin city on our own initiative.

Nearly 10 regiments of Chiang Kai-shek's troops in Hunan and Jiangxi launched an attack on Jinggangshan in June 1928. The enemy used the three regiments under Yang Ruxuan's command as the main attack force to attack our positions at Laoqixiling. Two regiments under Yang Chisheng's command launched a secondary attack on our positions at Xinqixiling. The 29th Regiment and a battalion of the 31st Regiment were assigned to defend Sinqixiling and the 28th Regiment was given the task of defending Laoqixiling. The fighting started before dawn on 22 June 1928 (the Dragon Boat Festival fell on that day) and lasted until dark. At noon, our 28th Regiment defending Laoqixiling first put to rout the main attack force of three enemy regiments which fled in disorder toward Yongxin city. At this time, our 29th Regiment and a battalion of the 31st Regiment defending Xinqixiling also launched a counterattack and forced the enemy troops to retreat in disorder. These enemy troops attempted to flee through Longyuankou, but our 28th Regiment outflanked them there, thus cutting off their retreat and annihilating most of them.

Our troops pursued the enemy troops to Yongxin and took the city for the third time. Thus, we smashed the siege by the enemy. These are the well-known great victories won at Qixiling and Longyuankou.

This is a summary of a conversation between Comrade Zhu De and Comrades Chen Qihan, Yang Zhicheng and others.

Footnote 1: The National Revolutionary Army consisted of six corps in early 1926 and expanded to eight corps when it set out from Guangdong on the northern expedition in July 1926.

Footnote 2: See "The Works of Mencius, King Hui of Liang, Part 1." The word "unite" here means the unification of the country.

Footnote 3: Gong Chu (1901 to ?) came from Lechang, Guangdong and was admitted to the CCP in 1925. He deserted from the revolutionary ranks in May 1935 and later betrayed the party and surrendered to the enemy.

WRITERS TRAVEL TO PLA UNITS TO EXPERIENCE LIFE

OW030408 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1621 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Guo Lingchun]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Jul (XINHUA) -- Poet Zhang Zhimin spread out a Chinese map, pointed to a small dot in the northeasternmost corner and told the reporter: "I have come back from the outpost here." The vice chairman of the Beijing Writers Association was the "advance party" of 50 writers who were invited by the PLA General Political Department's cultural department to experience life in the units. He returned to Beijing only 4 days ago. His travel took more than a month and covered a distance of 1,000 li.

The invitation for writers to come to the PLA units was extended by the PLA General Political Department's cultural department at a forum on creative literature on military themes in April this year. Forty-seven writers signed up on the spot. Besides Zhang Zhimin, who left earlier and has just returned, five writers including Lei Jia have arrived at the Shenyang PLA units and are on their way to campsites of units stationed at the Xiao Hingan Ling mountain range.

The reporter has learned from the PLA General Political Department's cultural department that a second group of eight writers scheduled to go to PLA units in Xinjiang will arrive there on 20 August. Other writers will leave before the end of the year for the Guangzhou PLA units, the Xisha Islands and outposts on the East China Sea.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CARRIES YANG YONG'S ARTICLE

OW030213 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The 3 August JIEFANGJUN BAO prominently front-pages a news report saying that the PLA General Political Department has decided to set up a Chinese PLA award for literature to be presented every 3 years for literary works selected through public appraisal. The first such award will be presented in August 1983. All fine literary works and creations with military themes from writers both inside and outside the PLA may be submitted for selection through public appraisal. In this connection, the JIEFANGJUN BAO carries a commentator's article entitled "An Important Measure for Developing and Making Literary Creations With Military Themes Flourish."

JIEFANGJUN BAO also front-pages an article by Yang Yong in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA: "Carry Forward Our Army's Glorious Tradition of Revolutionary Heroism."

EXERCISE SIMULATES TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS

WAO31255 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "The Might of Helan Shan Shakes"]

[Text] Shortly before "1 July," from the northern border of the motherland came the heartening news of a great success -- the commanders and fighters of the PLA ground and air force units in Ningxia, with the majestic appearance and heroic spirit of the prowess at Helan Shan, held a military exercise and demonstrated to the party and the people their achievements in speeding up the building of a modern, revolutionary and regularized army.

At the site of the exercise, the wind was gentle and the sun was radiant. At 0900 red signal flares shot into the air, and fighter planes soared into the sky, artillery fire opened up, armored vehicles roared, tanks rolled out and a "nuclear bomb" displayed its power. With X forces representing our side and Y forces being designated as the "enemy" side, the two sides engaged to fight for position and the exciting fierce battle scene brought praises again and again from spectators in the viewing stand.

A Full Reflection of Modern Warfare Characteristics

The "enemy's" fighter planes, attack planes, bombers and armed helicopters suddenly swooped in above the position, wheeled around in the air one after another and attacked in waves in a vain attempt to gain air superiority. On the ground the "enemy's" long-range artillery guns zeroed in on our defensive positions and used powerful firepower to open up a passage. His tanks and motorized units launched an attack at our troops and the "enemy troops" also instantaneously deployed their "nuclear weapons."

Confronted with an aggressive attack by the "enemy forces," our artillery units opened interdiction fire at just the right moment to slow the speed of the advancing attack. However, the "enemy" tanks and motorized units, under the cover of air and artillery support, pushed on toward our defensive position.

This was not to boost the "enemy's" morale, but rather to simulate the "enemy forces," and to make the combat characteristics and nature of a war against enemy aggression come alive. This is precisely our army's new task in organizing training under modern conditions. The PLA units in Ningxia are using "enemy troops" as a "grindstone" to undergo rigorous training to meet the needs of a future war against aggression. During the exercise, tank troops wearing combat gear traveled across the desert in a temperature of 45 degrees centigrade, and despite the sweat soaking through their clothes and dirt all over their bodies, they put their full energy into hard and strict efforts.

Give Scope to Our Troops' Special Skills

Although the "enemy forces" managed to occupy a part of our troops' position, they had suffered heavy losses and were anxiously awaiting support. Our commanders judged the hour and sized up the situation, and took advantage of this favorable opportunity to issue decisive orders.

A soul-stirring and fierce battle for key defensive strongholds broke out. From their defense works our troops launched repeated attacks against the "enemy forces" and inflicted heavy casualties on any effective strength. This was not a war of attrition nor positional warfare in which we fought fire with fire, but rather an entrenched defensive warfare in which we used our strong points to attack the "enemy's" weak points. What our army relied on were strong political work and flexible fighting methods. Inside the tunnels and defense works we saw that the units holding the key strongpoints were like nails that have been "nailed" into the position. Party members and CYL members proudly said: "The time for our motherland to test us has arrived, and as long as there is a breath of air left in us the 'enemy' will never seize an inch of our northern border territory!" This kind of fearing neither hardship nor death revolutionary spirit is the epitome of our army's heroic spirit and also the result of our educational efforts on "giving deep love for the motherland, for the great northwest and for Helan Shan."

The cadres and fighters of the 1st Company of an unidentified PLA unit in Ningxia have closely integrated their love for the mountains with the building up and the defense of the mountains during the education on the "three ardent loves," have trained hard in combat skills and have achieved marked improvement in military and political qualities. As a result, a large number of marksmen and crack artillerymen have emerged, the skills to fight tanks with "force, accuracy, fierceness, speed and flexibility" have been summed up, and a new way for the entire unit to conduct tactical training has been introduced. During this exercise, they skillfully foiled the advance of the "enemy forces" with courageous spirit and exquisite fighting art.

Border Guards Subdue the "Enemy"

In a counterattack operation, our troops' reserve units, with the momentum of an avalanche, made a clean sweep of the "enemy troops" and launched an awesome and fierce firepower attack against those who were charging into our position. With close coordination from infantry and tank units, we penetrated right into the "enemy's" position, cut him off at the middle into countless pieces so that he had difficulty watching his front and rear. Our troops' nuclear strike capability zeroed in on the targets, took the enemy by surprise and dealt his artillery positions and reserve forces a crushing blow. Like a sharpened sword, our airborne forces cut into the "enemy's" rear and launched an attack with amazing speed, thereby surrounding the "enemy forces" with frontal and pincer attacks. Our artillery units used their tempered skills honed on the training ground during ordinary times to support the infantry units in their counterattack operation and put their tremendous power into action.

How was this skill perfected in training? Comrades of a team in charge of training in the exercise told us that it was the result of hard training during ordinary times by the broad masses of commanders, and fighters, the result of the coordinated training of various arms of the services, and the result of correct guidance. This year, in training reform, various units have focused attention on the characteristics of modern warfare, unified combat thinking, studied counterattack measures and brought into play the overall strength of various service arms. As a result, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the units in Ningxia have all unified their thinking, put their strength together and trained hard and strict.

When the exercise reached a period of decisive fighting, our troops' counterattack forces employed various combat methods to swiftly surround and annihilate the "enemy forces" and pushed the training exercise to a climax. Spectators in the viewing stand looked down at the site of the exercise and broke into continuous and unending applause. With the success of education and training at hand, the People's Army sang an inspirational song of their deep love for the great northwest and their defense of Helan Shan. Should the enemy dare to invade us, our army will certainly rise on galloping "steeds" alongside the people of various nationalities in Ningxia to engulf him in the boundless ocean of people's war.

LIAONING EFFORTS TO IMPROVE WORK STYLE PRAISED

HK030325 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 82 p 1

[Short commentary by Yue Ping [1471 1627]: "An Important Measure for Improving the Party's Work Style"]

[Text] Leaders should have close ties with the masses and maintain their truly equal relationship with the cadres and the masses. This is our party's fine tradition and an important aspect of promoting party work style.

Our experiences accumulated since the founding of New China have told us that since our party has become a ruling party, party leaders should pay close attention to maintaining their equal relationship with the masses. Ours is a socialist country in which people might have different work and positions. However, no matter how senior a cadre is, he should appear among the masses as an ordinary worker. He is not allowed to put on airs. As a leader, he should make people persistently feel that he has truly established an equal relationship with them and that he does not put on airs. Only thus will the masses open their hearts to him and be on very intimate terms with him. In this way, this cadre will be truly able to maintain close ties with the masses.

To establish an equal relationship and maintain close ties with the masses leaders should do away with the feudal privilege mentality and get rid of all bureaucratic work styles and practices. We should admit that in our daily life, various kinds of bureaucratic work styles and practices which are divorced from the masses still exist. To deal with this situation to which a number of people are accustomed, Liaoning Province has worked out rules and regulations to resolutely reform and get rid of it. Conscientious implementation of these 10 rules and regulations will certainly be beneficial to further improving party work style.

10 Rules Issued

HK030241 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee Sets Forth Ten Rules for Maintaining Close Ties With the Masses To Promote the Party's Fine Traditions and Further Improve Party Work Style"]

[Text] To restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and further promote party work style, Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee has set forth 10 specific rules for maintaining close ties with the masses in accordance with the spirit of the "guiding principles."

1. Provincial, municipality and prefectural newspapers and periodicals as well as broadcasting and TV stations should carry less propaganda on the activities of provincial, municipal and prefectural party and government leading comrades.

In general, no reports should be made unless they concern major party or government leaders attending celebrations to mark important festivals and meetings or engaging in diplomatic activities. When covering speeches and reports made by provincial, municipal and prefectural party and government leaders, panegyrics such as "important speeches," "important instructions," "showing loving care for," "education," "spurring on" and so forth should not be used. In general, no public reports should be made concerning leaders who go down to the grassroots units to inspect work, visit the masses, carry out investigations and study, attend meetings and so forth unless such reports are particularly needed.

2. When inner-party work meetings are held, no rostrums should be erected. Leading provincial, municipal, prefectural and county comrades who attend the meetings should sit together with other participating comrades except those who preside over the meetings or deliver speeches.
3. When various departments and people's organizations hold important meetings, only those party and government leading comrades responsible for the work concerned should, if necessary, attend the meetings and, in general, it is unnecessary to invite other leading comrades to attend. Executive members of CCP committees should not be invited to attend all meetings. No activities of receiving delegates should be organized.
4. Superiors and subordinates as well as cadres at higher and lower levels should call each other comrade. They should avoid calling each other by their "official titles."
5. When party and government leading comrades at all levels go out to carry out inspection and investigations, only those departments concerned should be responsible for receiving them. No welcome party should be held and no cars should be sent on a long journey to see them off.
6. Party and government leading comrades at all levels should be punctual in attending public gatherings, such as parties, film receptions and so forth. They should not let other people wait for them. When the gatherings are finished, they may leave the gathering halls through different exits in light of specific conditions. Those who take private cars should make way for the masses and must take the convenience of the masses into consideration.
7. When party and government leading comrades at all levels go to grassroots units to carry out inspection work, they should travel with a minimum of pomp. It is unnecessary for all levels of cadres to accompany them on their visits.
8. When party and government leaders at all levels take their private cars to go out, they should educate their drivers to pay attention to courtesy and civility. They should avoid blowing horns at street intersections or crowded places. When it is raining, they should pay attention to not splashing pedestrians with muddy water.
9. When party and government leaders at all levels go out, guesthouses and hostels should make arrangements for their lodging beforehand to avoid asking other guests to vacate their rooms in order to put them up.
10. When party and government leading comrades at all levels go out to dinner, they should pay with food coupons or money according to stipulations concerned. Local responsible comrades should not entertain them. According to the "guiding principles," no special entertainment should be given. In particular, no public funds should be used to entertain them.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AWARDS MASTER'S DEGREES

OW030003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Academy of Sciences recently awarded its first master's degrees to 974 postgraduates who attended various research institutes under the academy. Among them, 751 majored in science and 223 in engineering.

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The scientists in the academy praised the graduates for the results achieved during their stay and said that their ability to do scientific research has been greatly raised.

According to incomplete statistics, the students have published 726 pages in domestic academic journals and 55 in foreign ones. Of these, 399 papers were read at the academic meetings held in China and 67 others at international academic meetings.

Bao Xiaqi, who attended the institute of acoustics, read his paper, "The Finite Element Analysis of Piezoelectric Transducer," at a symposium held in France which attracted favourable comment from the French colleagues. Papers written by the students at the Changsha institute of tectonics provided scientific evidence for ore formation and discovery, and comprehensive exploration of a copper mine in Hunan Province.

ALL-CHINA STUDENTS FEDERATION HOLDS SESSION

OW030235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Taiyuan, 2 Aug (XINHUA) -- Students federations at all levels, students associations of all institutes of higher learning, and student cadres should attend to educating and helping university students to resist the corrosive influence of capitalist ideology, foster lofty revolutionary values and gradually acquire a communist outlook as the core task in promoting socialist spiritual civilizations. This was proposed at the 2d plenary session of the 19th committee of the All-China Students Federation held recently.

The plenary session was held in Taiyuan from 26 July to 31 July. The meeting reviewed the work in promoting spiritual civilization at all institutes of higher learning since the convocation of the 19th congress of the All-China Students Federation in May, 1979, and particularly the work done in 1981, and studied the characteristics of the federation's work to be carried out in the new period.

The meeting pointed out that a small number of university students still have some erroneous tendencies that need attention. Students federations at all levels and students associations should continue to conduct ideological education in various forms to educate students to cherish ardent love for the party, the motherland and socialism, and help them draw a clear distinction concerning cardinal issues of right and wrong, resist the corrosive influence of the capitalist ideology, oppose the liberalization tendency of the bourgeoisie and gradually acquire the communist outlook so as to have millions of university students in our country take on the important historical task of "making China prosperous and strong and achieving the four modernizations" and making the lofty communist thinking become the essential characteristic of the current generation of university students.

Among the 90 participants in the meeting were responsible persons of students federations and CYL organizations from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as responsible persons of students associations from several institutes of higher learning. Chen Haosu, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, attended and addressed the meeting. Lin Yanzhi, chairman of the All-China Students Federation, gave a report on the federation's work.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL WORK-STUDY PROGRAM HELD

OW022335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0721 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Aug (XINHUA) -- This XINHUA reporter has learned the following from the still continuing national conference on work-study programs in primary and middle schools: Gratifying achievements have been made in our country's primary and middle schools by employing work-study programs, which have now entered a new stage of development.

According to statistics compiled by 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (no statistics from Xizang), primary and middle schools that implemented work-study programs last year accounted for 43 percent of the total, there were more than 41,000 factories run by primary and middle schools and the school-run farms and forest farms had over 3.6 million mu of land. These farms produced over 370 million jin of grain, and the net income from work-study programs was more than 570 million yuan.

In the 3 years from 1979 to 1981, the total income work-study programs in Liaoning Province's primary and middle schools was more than 209 million yuan, averaging over 69 million yuan a year and ranking first in the country. In these 3 years, the total income from work-study programs in Jilin Province's primary and middle schools was over 103 million yuan, amounting to one-third of the educational funds the state appropriated for the province in the same period.

At the opening ceremony of the conference, Zhang Chengxian, secretary of the leading party group of the Education Ministry said today: Judging from the current situation, work-study programs in our country's primary and middle schools have begun to take shape and have a foundation. Useful experiences have been gained in various localities in this regard.

Zhang Chengxian stressed: Carrying out work-study programs in primary and middle schools is an important way to uphold the Marxist concept of education, to implement the party's policy on education in an all-round way, to step up the education of students on their attitude toward labor, to strengthen their training in practical skills, to raise the quality of education and teaching and to educate a generation of socialist new men who develop themselves in an all-round way. Through such programs, teachers and students can improve the conditions for running their schools. Thus, this is also an effective measure to develop education through their own efforts and with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Carrying out work-study programs is also of great significance for the current reform of the educational structure. Therefore, we must do a better job in this regard.

SHANDONG MEETING DISCUSSES MENCIUS' TEACHING

OW030612 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0008 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Jinan, 3 Aug (XINHUA) -- The first academic discussion of Mencius sponsored by the Society for the Study of Mencius was held in July in Mencius' native place -- Zouxian County, Shandong Province.

More than 60 experts, professors and researchers attended this meeting and discussed topics covering Mencius' thought on great unity, Mencius' legacy on morality, Mencius' thinking on education, Mencius' teaching on the kingly way and benevolent government and Mencius' doctrine on benevolence. The participants held that "Mencius" as a book is a "rich ore" touching on philosophy, politics, education, literature, natural sciences and other areas and that it is very good for us to study it profoundly and critically from the viewpoint of historical materialism and inherit it to enrich this treasure house of socialist culture.

Zhouxian County was the native place of Meng Ke, the founder of the Mencius' school of Confucian teaching. The Society for the Study of Mencius was set up in this county in August last year.

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL JOB TITLES ASSIGNED

OW030424 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1446 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA) -- The work of appraising various professional and technical job titles in the field of social sciences has been smoothly carried out in China on an experimental basis. As of now, various localities have preliminarily assessed or formally awarded nearly 120,000 job titles to professional and technical cadres of all categories in the field of social sciences.

The Ministry of Labor and Personnel from 22 to 29 July held a national meeting in Qinhuangdao to exchange experience in carrying out the work of appraising various professional and technical job titles in the field of social sciences on an experimental basis. The meeting stressed the need to persistently make full use of existing conditions, ensure high qualities and enthusiastically and steadily carry out this work. Attending the meeting were cadres in charge of personnel affairs from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and from various ministries and commissions at the central level.

The work of appraising professional and technical job titles for the cadres in the fields of editing, foreign language translation, accounting and statistics began during the first half of 1980. A great deal of work has been carried out under the leadership of the former State Personnel Affairs Bureau. As of now, the State Council has promulgated a regulation for awarding 10 job titles to editors, translators, news reporters, economists, statisticians, accountants, librarians, data-compiling research workers, athletes and announcers. A number of other regulations are being formulated in this regard. More than 9,000 units are carrying out this work in China on an experimental basis.

Jiao Shanmin, vice minister of the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: The present situation shows that in units where this work has been successfully carried out, the appraisal of job titles has whipped up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres, particularly that of the intellectuals; heightened their awareness in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as well as the theories in one's own profession and gaining professional proficiency; raised work efficiency; and improved management.

Jiao Shanmin said: The appraisal of job titles represents an important reform of the personnel system of the state and an important measure in implementing the party's policy on intellectuals. The achievements which we have scored are only the beginning. Only a limited number of vocational cadres have been given job titles. We must continue to implement the principle of "carrying out the work actively and steadily" and grasp this work firmly and meticulously.

JUSTICE MINISTER VIEWS JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

OW300943 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA) -- How should judicial administrative work play an important role in the building of the socialist legal system? In this connection, Minister of Justice Liu Fuzhi recently answered a number of questions put to him by a XINHUA reporter.

Question: Why does the state want to rebuild the Ministry of Justice and its various levels of judicial administrative organs?

Answer: Like the Ministry of Public Security, the procuratorates and the courts, the Ministry of Justice and its various levels of judicial administrative organs are China's judicial organs provided for by law. None of them can be dispensed with. Judicial administrative work plays an important part in the building of the legal system. The Ministry of Justice and its various levels of judicial administrative organs were established after the founding of New China, but they were later abolished. Following the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the holding of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, China, having set to rights things that had been thrown into disorder, entered a new historical period of socialist modernization, centered around economic construction. After the party and the state had summed up their historical experiences, the State Council reestablished the Ministry of Justice and its various levels of judicial administrative organs in 1979 to begin judicial work.

Practice has proven that, since the enforcement of the "criminal law" and the "law of criminal procedure," and during the course of strengthening socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system, the role played by judicial administrative work has been felt more keenly through such work as the training of cadres, the popularization and dissemination of the legal system, the mediation of disputes among the people, lawyers' impartiality in defending their clients, notarization work and the readjustment of economic and civil relations. Therefore, strengthening judicial administrative work is needed to improve socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and to carry out the four modernizations, and is needed by the people.

Question: What is the principal task of the Ministry of Justice?

Answer: The Ministry of Justice carries out judicial administrative work under the leadership of the State Council. Under the guidance of the four basic principles, the Ministry of Justice's principal task is, through its judicial administrative work, to develop socialist democracy, improve the socialist legal system, consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship and ensure the successful advancement of socialist modernization.

Question: What are the functions of the Ministry of Justice?

Answer: It has eight functions approved by the party Central Committee and the State Council: 1) It guides and manages the rotational training of the active leading cadres and lawyers of the courts, procuratorates and judicial administrative organs, and notarizes the work of responsible personnel; it directs its political and law schools to provide guidance for the law departments of colleges and universities and for the legal system courses of other schools; it provides the country's courts, procuratorates, public security, civil and judicial administrative departments with law professionals in a planned way. 2) It guides and manages education and propaganda on the legal system, disseminates the state policy on building the legal system, popularizes knowledge of the legal system, heightens people's concept of the legal system and manages the publication of the ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [CHINA LEGAL SYSTEM NEWS] and other books on the legal system. 3) It exercises leadership over, and manages, lawyers' work. 4) It exercises leadership over and manages domestic notarization work, including that involving foreign countries. 5) It exercises leadership over the organization and work of people's mediation committees so that they will correctly mediate disputes among the people. 6) It manages external judicial work by organizing participation in international judicial activities. 7) It investigates and studies questions of theory and policy involving judicial administrative work; it investigates and studies criminal activities, especially juvenile delinquency. 8) It provides guidance for the work of judicial administrative organs at all levels and assists the judicial administrative organs at all levels and assists the judicial departments (bureaus) in the provinces, autonomous regions and central government-controlled municipalities in investigating their leading cadres.

Question: What has been done by the Ministry of Justice since its reestablishment?

Answer: Many things have been done, including the following: 1) Through developing law education, it has created conditions for building up the ranks of judicial cadres who are revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally competent. Since its reestablishment, the Ministry of Justice has consolidated and expanded the Beijing, East China, Southwest and Northwest Colleges of Political Science and Law, and helped education departments set up law departments at 22 universities, thus restoring and developing law education, which stopped during the 10 years of internal disorder. In the meantime, it has provided rotational in-service training for a large number of judicial cadres and trained a number of personnel newly transferred to work in judicial organs. 2) It has paid attention to publicity work for the legal system, provision of judicial assistants and consolidation of people's mediation committees. Work in these areas has produced good results in enhancing the people's moral and legal sense and consolidating the political situation of stability and unity.

By the end of 1981, there were more than 16,000 judicial assistants, more than 830,000 mediation committees and more than 4.76 million mediators in urban and rural areas throughout the country, who in the past year mediated more than 7.5 million civil disputes and minor criminal cases of various kinds, equivalent to 12.8 times the number of civil cases handled by basic-level courts during the same period. 3) It has implemented the lawyer and notary system, which has played a certain role in regulating economic relations, maintaining economic order and promoting production and so forth. 4) It has actively participated in the comprehensive strengthening of public order and has done a great deal of work in protecting the people, dealing blows at enemies and punishing criminals. 5) Through exchanges with foreign legal circles, it has publicized our socialist legal system and enhanced ties with the international legal community.

Question: How should judicial administration be strengthened from now on?

Answer: Judicial administration should constantly strive to improve the country's judicial system. This is a big job, and we still cannot meet the requirements of the developing situation, either ideologically, organizationally or operationally. For a time, we plan to actively strengthen judicial administration in the following three aspects: 1) Ideologically, we should put stress on solving two problems. First, we should fully understand the importance of judicial administration in building up the legal system. Second, we should fully understand the profound significance of the previously mentioned eight responsibilities of the Ministry of Justice, pluck up our spirits, concentrate our efforts on fulfilling the eight responsibilities and earnestly strive for greater results. 2) Organizationally, we should strive to set up judicial bureaus, legal advisory departments, notarial departments and grassroots judicial assistants in prefectures, cities and counties which should have these organs, but where they have not yet been established, and we should strengthen the consolidation and rotational training of the judicial cadres on the job. 3) Operationally, we should currently pay special attention to doing a good job in strengthening public security, in severely and promptly punishing serious economic criminals and criminals seriously endangering public security and in raising our socialist cultural level, and bring into play the role of judicial administrative organs.

GONGREN RIBAO DISCUSSES 'SEXUAL LIBERATION'

HK020311 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Chun Fang [2504 2455]: "'Sexual Liberation' Is Degeneration of Marital Morality"]

[Text] I believe that some viewpoints put forth by Comrade Lu Yao in his article "Modern Marriage and 'Sexual Liberation'" are wrong.

So-called "sexual liberation" means that people's sexual behavior is free from any controls of reason and restraints of morality. Such an idea is ridiculous. In the marital history of mankind, there was a period in which no restraint was imposed on sexual behavior. However, it was a primitive age of barbarism when man had just evolved from anthropoid apes. At that time, communal marriage mating was pursued and any sexual behavior could be freely engaged in between any males and females. However, eugenics punished mankind with its natural force. The offspring produced from copulation by close blood relations were retarded and degenerate. This was a serious threat to primitive mankind whose reproductive ability was low. The punishment imposed by the law of natural selection compelled mankind to exercise control over sexual behavior. Mankind used reason and morality to control communal marriage mating based on sexual desire. Sexual behavior between parents and their children was first controlled. After that, sexual behavior between brothers and sisters of the same blood relationship was also restrained. Marriage outside the clan was pursued and the marriage system of duality was eventually implemented. When mankind marched into civilized age, a monogamistic marital system occurred. Therefore, "sexual liberation" as a stage in the history of marital development long ago became a thing of the past.

The occurrence of a monogamous marital system showed that mankind had been lifted out of the primitive age and had entered a civilized stage of using reason in looking at sexual desire. This marked the progress of society. Of course, the monogamous marital system followed the formation of private ownership. In the society based on private ownership with men as the center of all, men possessed the most lofty power and women were only an appendage of men. Men did not follow monogamy and they might keep several concubines. As a result, in a society based on private ownership, monogamy was only a unilateral demand set on women. There was no doubt that such marriage was agony for women. Over many centuries in the past, numerous young men and women sacrificed their lives and paid tremendous prices in order to get rid of the marriage based on sexual desire without true love and characterized by man's dissipation and custody of women and strove for the implementation of the monogamist marriage system based on true love between men and women. The tragedy of Liang Shaneo and Zhu Yingtai was the people's denouncement of the feudal system which strangled love and marriage. People sympathized with the love of Cui Yingying and Zhang Sheng described in the drama "The West Chamber" and accused Cui's mother of trampling upon their love. This was praise for the efforts to strive for marriage by choice. Zhuo Wenjun gave up a wealthy life and did not fear poverty and reproach to seek the spirit of love. He was also praised by people. All this shows that people hate marriage based on sexual desire alone without love, and seek a monogamistic marriage system based on true love. Therefore, the progress of marriage does not mean the elimination of a monogamistic marriage system. A true monogamistic marriage system can only be realized in a socialist society. The marriage system in our society has guaranteed the true realization of such a monogamistic system because it is progressive and superior. In our society, only if there is equality between men and women, mutual love and faithfulness and constancy of love can the marriage system conform with socialist morality. It is unimaginable that people who are "inconstant" in love will enjoy true love!

Comrade Lu Yao said: "Due to their development in production and advanced technology, Western countries are more progressive than us in sexual life." Such a view which regards "sexual liberation" of the West as a fashion and as progress is truly ignorant and ridiculous! Do you not know that such decadent and rotten views on love imported from the West have adversely influenced numerous youths? A young person called Cao Yizhu in Dalian looked for a partner in marriage in the name of "sexual liberation." He raped a 23-year-old young girl. He said: "Girls who are willing to be cheated get what they deserve because this is the will of heaven." "Sexual liberation" is the "will of heaven" of those who have filthy souls. Young girls who did not know the seriousness, purity and constancy of love have become tragic victims of this "will of heaven."

At present, the trend of thought of "sexual liberation" is spreading fairly widely in some Western countries. However, people of insight do not regard it as progress. According to statistics issued in a certain Western country, of 1,000 girls with ages ranging from 20 to 24, only 76 of them can marry normally. [as published] The ratio between marriage and divorce is 50:50. In that society, proceeding from bourgeois ultraindividualism and hedonism, men and women dally with each other and cohabit without marriage. This has brought misery to children born during cohabitation. According to statistics, in a certain Western country with a population of 8 million, 400,000 children live in single-parent families. This has adversely affected their young minds. This is the catastrophe inflicted on the capitalist society by "sexual liberation." Therefore, "sexual liberation" is not a progressive thing at all. Instead, it is a degeneration and represents a reaction against marital morality.

LIAOWANG LOOKS AT CHINA'S 'EAST-WEST DIALOGUE'

HK030346 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 6, 20 Jun 82 pp 12, 13

[Article by reporter: "The Eye-Catching 'East-West Dialogue' in Our Country"]

[Text] A new type of economic activity is currently arising on our country's territory, and that is the technical cooperation and economic joint undertakings between the developed areas on the east coast and the undeveloped areas in the western interior. It is worth taking a look at what capability this will inject into the economy and in what direction it will propel our country's economy.

A New Thing Full of Vitality

An item of news emerged on 11 May 1982 while the eighth development strategy forum was being held in Beijing. That day, Yunnan Province invited 18 provinces and municipalities and 10 State Council ministries and commissions to send representatives to Kunming to discuss the exploitation of Yunnan; some 140 projects for this endeavor were proposed, with a total investment of several hundred million yuan.

Technical cooperation and economic joint undertakings of this type, which cut across different provinces, regions and different trades, have become more and more active in the past 2 years. According to an introduction by the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee; by the end of March this year, Tianjin already had technical and economic ties with 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and had initially agreed on 410 projects; these included long-term agreements with 6 provinces and municipalities, where 115 economic joint projects had been agreed on and 90 technical cooperation projects were currently underway. In Yichang Municipality of Hubei Province, over 60 factories and other enterprises have established technical cooperation ties with 118 corresponding enterprises in all provinces and municipalities including Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and Jiangsu. In the past 2 years there has been a craze in the municipality for learning from Shanghai, the coastal areas and the advanced, and this has produced initial results. The municipality has developed 99 new products, and 29 enterprises have achieved notable improvements in technical and management standards.

Since the third plenary session proposed enlivening the economy, there has been strong development of technical cooperation and economic joint undertakings between the coastal areas and the interior and border regions. Reviewing the situation, comrades from Shanghai said this activity has broken down the barriers dividing the economy into horizontal and vertical lines, destroyed the old concept of closing the door to others, and opened up a new way for improving economic returns and developing production. Leading central comrades hold that this is a new socialist thing full of vitality.

If Water Is Not Level, It Flows

The reason why the dialogue between the eastern coastal areas and the western interior and border regions has arisen as the times require is because of this basic fact in China's national conditions: economic development is extremely unbalanced throughout the land. In the border minority-nationality regions, certain nationalities have only just discarded their economic life of primitive slave and serf systems and are relatively backward. But in the coastal areas, especially in certain big cities like Shanghai, there is a material and technical foundation for economic development that has been formed over more than a century; these areas are relatively advanced.

This extreme imbalance in China's technical and economic development has been caused by a long period of historical development. Even within the same province or autonomous region, there are very great differences in economic development between big cities and small towns, between urban and rural areas, and between the hinterland and the remote areas.

There is tremendous development potential latent in the extreme imbalance in economic development of different regions. In 1980 the country's total industrial output value was over 660 billion yuan, meaning that the country's 970 million people in that year each created over 600 yuan in wealth. Shanghai's total industrial output value accounted for 10 percent of the figure, with an average of over 5,700 yuan per person; however Guizhou's total industrial output value accounted for only 1 percent of the whole, with an average of 260 yuan per head. There is a more than twentyfold difference between these two. When the gap between the developed and undeveloped areas narrows and the backward catch up with the advanced, a great development in the entire national economy will be promoted.

From another aspect, the relatively developed and the correspondingly undeveloped provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in east and west China each has its own superior and inferior features and advantages and disadvantages. Each has its own strength, and they impose requirements on each other.

If we draw a line from Aihui in Heilongjiang through Chifeng in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region and Lanzhou in Gansu to Tengchong in Yunna, and thus roughly divide the national territory into southeast and northwest portions, we can see that the 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the southeast concentrate about 94 percent of the population and 95 percent of the total industrial output value of the whole country. The 10 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, plus Beijing Municipality, in the coastal region account for only 14 percent of the total area of China but produce 57 percent of the total industrial output value; and the 12 provinces and autonomous regions in the central region account for 35 percent of China's area and produce 38 percent of the total industrial output value. The 6 provinces and municipalities in the west have only 6 percent of the total population and produce only 4.2 percent of the total industrial output value. However, most of the country's mineral, forestry and other resources are located in the western and central parts. Take coal as an example. The 11 coastal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have only 1/40 of the country's coal reserves, and most of the remainder is distributed in 18 other provinces and autonomous regions. Three quarters of the country's forests are located in the western and central parts, and the 11 coastal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have only 1/4.

In short, the southeastern part of the country, especially the coastal region, has relatively developed economy, relatively advanced technology and relatively abundant capital. However, it has a large population and little land, and the average subsistence resources per person are inadequate. Things are just the opposite in the northwest; there is a vast territory and abundant resources, but the population is sparse, there is not enough capital, and the economic level is low. The advantages and disadvantages of east and west China precisely complement each other; neither can do without the other, and neither can close the door and go it alone.

The imbalances in economic development in east and west China and their relations of mutual dependence precisely constitute the basic characteristic of our national condition. Latent in this is an inherent economic motive force impelling the east and west to link hands and develop and prosper together.

The old saying goes: "If water is not level, it flows." This characteristic of China's national condition determines the necessity, rationality and practicality of the east-west dialogue. If this dialogue is launched in a sustained way throughout the country, the undeveloped regions will be able to gradually catch up with the developed ones and stimulate still further advance by the latter, thus bringing about an all-round upsurge in the national economy.

Killing Two Birds With One Stone

An inkling of the effort to shift the coast's advanced technology and management methods to the interior and border regions appeared back in the 1950's. In the 1960's the whole country launched a drive to "compare, learn, catch up, help, and overtake." What is different now is that since the third plenary session, there have been new changes in the country's economic life, and the previous methods of mainly relying on administrative orders and mass movements are now being replaced by acting according to economic laws and applying scientific methods to carry out technical cooperation and economic joint undertakings.

In autumn 1980 the Yichang, Hubei, printing and dyeing plant wanted to build an advanced production line for polyester cotton dyeing. It signed a contract with the Shanghai No 2 printing and dyeing plant for technical and economic assistance in building this line. Both sides worked in concert. In only 71 days they completed the installation of 107 items and sets of equipment, succeeded in starting and completing the project in the same year, and did the work 3 times faster than the Yichang plant could have achieved by itself. This project went into full production last year, when its annual output reached 1,300 cubic meters, 19 percent more than originally designed, and 84 percent of the product was grade-1 quality. During the year the plant handed over 4 million yuan in taxes to the state and made a profit of 4.6 million yuan. The investment was thus practically all recovered. Without Shanghai's technical cooperation, it would have taken the plant at least three years to reach this level by itself. The Yichang printing and dyeing plant has achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results in construction as a result of applying Shanghai's advanced technology and management experience. For this it has been commended by leading comrades of the State Council.

This example provides very great enlightenment for us: If they want to develop production at high speed, technically and economically backward areas must learn from the advanced areas and arm themselves with the advanced technology, skills and management of the coastal region. This is an obligatory lesson in bringing superior features into play and making use of the strong points of others to make up for one's own shortcomings.

The coastal areas, especially the big cities such as Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, have accumulated several decades and even a century of experience and possess relatively advanced technology and management. They are Chinese-style "China-made goods." They have three main advantages: 1) they are ready-made, and there is no need to go abroad for them; 2) they are applicable, and produce results if people learn from them; 3) they are cheap; the "fees" for learning from them are low, there are no strings attached and there is no need to pay in foreign exchange; even if a little loss is made, "the manure and water is not being used in a foreign field," and "the meat rots in our own pot."

The economy of the eastern coastal regions also has to rely on cooperation with the western regions in order to take off. The comrades of Shanghai put it well: There is not much meaning in Shanghai only ruling the roost in domestic competition. It ought to extend its hand to import the latest foreign technology and develop high standards. At present, because production in the interior and border regions cannot improve, Shanghai has to produce 100 million pairs of hosiery and 100 million towels a year; and even all the ink has to be made in Shanghai. Shanghai bears heavy burdens under great pressure, and there are great shortages of energy, raw materials and factory space. It is impossible for Shanghai to take off unless the interior and border regions are built up. Therefore, supporting the interior also means developing Shanghai itself. The situation is similar for other coastal municipalities and provinces.

Hence, when developing the economy, all parts of the country should have the notion of regarding the whole country as one chessboard. If we close the door to others and one-sidedly stress bringing into play our superior features, a whole series of irrational technical and economic phenomena is bound to follow.

For instance, of the bicycles now made in China, one third sell well, sales of one third are moderate, and the other one third do not sell. This causes very great waste. Production costs of bicycles produced in Shanghai are some 60 yuan, but in some places the costs are as much as 100 and even 200 yuan.

At the development strategy forum, some comrades put forward this strategic design: The eastern part and advanced areas in the western part of China should transfer technology and management to backward western areas, invest in them, and send skilled technicians there to work together with them in exploitation. This is an internal transfer of advanced technology and economics. While carrying out this transfer, the state should help coastal and other advanced regions to absorb and digest advanced technology from abroad and carry out the transfer of advanced technology from abroad into China. If we can organize the "two transfers" according to this pattern, each of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in east and west China will be able to show its own special prowess and make full use of its advantages while avoiding its shortcomings. In this way the prosperity of China's economy will be built on a reliable and practical foundation. This is killing two birds with one stone, and what is there against it?

Heading For the Target of "Being Comfortably Off"

What are the prospects for China's east-west dialogue, and what results will it bring for China's economy? A comrade of the Ministry of Light Industry has made the following big calculation:

Taking the consumer goods produced by the light industry system as an example, Shanghai has light industry fixed assets worth 2.16 billion yuan, while its income from products is 11.17 billion yuan and its tax and profit 4.14 billion yuan. If the light industry system of the whole country could reach Shanghai's level, income from products would be 130 percent higher than now and tax and profit would be up by 200 percent. In other words, last year the country's total value of light industry output was 100 billion yuan, but if the whole country had reached Shanghai's level, the figure would have been 230 billion.

The light industry system of the whole country now has 60,000 enterprises, 99 percent of which are small. How to carry out technical reforms and improve product quality are major issues. The Shanghai No. 1 vacuum flask plant transferred technical and management methods to the Shijiazhiang, Hebei, quartz glass plant. After this had been in effect for 2 months last year, the monthly vacuum flask output of the Shijiazhuang plant rose from 100,000 to 170,000, there were big increases in the proportion of finished and first-grade products, and an enterprise running at a loss underwent rapid transformation. There are many examples of this kind in the bicycle, sewing machines, clocks and watch, shirt and vest and other trades. From the macroeconomic viewpoint, transferring advanced technology and management from Shanghai to the interior and border regions to help improve economic returns throughout the country's light industry system is a strategic policy decision that the state should take.

This is the case in light industry, and other trades also face this question of strategic plan. If the target of endeavor for the people of our country is to have a national product averaging \$1,000 or \$800 per person by the end of the century, can we reach this target of "being comfortably off," and how can we reach it? We can gain enlightenment from looking at Shanghai today.

ANHUI PLA COMMISSAR'S ARTICLE MARKS ARMY DAY

OW011115 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] On the eve of the 1 August Army Day, (Xiong Yukun), political commissar of the Anhui Provincial Military District, wrote an article entitled "Carry Forward the Glorious Tradition, Strengthen Army and Militia Building" to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The article says: The 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA falls on 1 August this year. As we celebrate this glorious day, we cherish even more ardently the memory of those proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation such as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De who performed immortal deeds for the founding and development of our army. We also cherish the memory of the countless revolutionary martyrs.

The article first reviews the glorious, militant course followed by the People's Army since the Nanchang uprising on 1 August 1927. It points out: For more than half a century, our army, under the leadership of the CCP, went through four important historical periods -- the agrarian revolutionary war, the war of resistance against Japan, the war of liberation and the period of socialist revolution and construction. The People's Army grew from small to large, from weak to strong. After the nationwide liberation, our army developed from a single army into an integrated armed force comprising the ground forces, the navy and the air force, as well as other technical components. The combined armed force comprising the field armies, the local forces and the militia has also been strengthened to become an ironclad Great Wall safeguarding the socialist motherland. Since the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Military Commission, new major progress has been made in doing army work in all fields. The situation is getting better and better each passing year.

The article says: At present, army men and the people throughout the country are extensively carrying out activities to promote spiritual civilization. The party Central Committee and its Military Commission have urged the army to become the pioneer in developing socialist spiritual civilization. This is exactly how we carry forward the army's revolutionary tradition under the new situation. We should transform our boundless love for the party, the motherland and the people into enthusiasm for developing spiritual civilization. We must actively respond to the call issued by the General Political Department urging all servicemen to become personnel who are possessed of lofty ideals, good morals, knowledge and good health, who observe the army's standards regarding appearance and bearing, good manners and good discipline and who fear neither hardship nor bloodshed or sacrifice. We must temper ourselves to become revolutionary fighters possessed of socialist and communist ideals, lofty morals, cultural and scientific knowledge and a high sense of discipline. We must persistently uphold the four basic principles, and boldly and straightforwardly struggle against all phenomena that run counter to these principles. We must consciously strengthen our party spirit and sense of organization, our understanding of policy and our awareness of rule by law. We must play an exemplary role in observing law and discipline. We must do a good job in performing all duties at our respective posts, improve army and militia work, and score superior achievements. At the same time, we must make efforts to develop activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people, consciously accept the leadership of local party committees, identify ourselves with the broad masses, actively participate in socialist construction and in public welfare projects, and perform good deeds for the people. We must strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and must ~~vow~~ to become an ironclad Great Wall in defending the motherland.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN WRITES LETTERS ON ENTERPRISE

OW020630 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] FUJIAN RIBAO report: On 13 July Comrade Xiang Nan wrote the Fujian provincial bureau of commune-run and brigade-run enterprises and the Jinjiang prefectural administrative office. In his letters, he discussed the difficulties encountered by the Jiangnan Commune plastic-filament-weaving factory in Quanzhou Municipality.

In his letters, Comrade Xiang Nan said: "Today's (13 July) RENMIN RIBAO publishes on page 2 an article entitled "Talk on the Bitter Experience of a Commune-Run Enterprise." Although there is a slight discrepancy between the article and some facts, the article has raised a very important question. It concerns the Jiangnan Commune plastic-filament-weaving factory in Quanzhou Municipality, to which the supply of raw material -- polypropylene -- has been discontinued since the campaign to strike blows at economic crimes. [According to the 13 July RENMIN RIBAO, the supplier of the raw material is involved in economic crimes and is under investigation.]

He said in his letters: Commune-run and brigade-run enterprises should be developed. Economic crimes should be stopped. The two can be done at the same time without conflict. Some commune-run and brigade-run enterprises do need improvement, but we should not cut off legitimate raw material supply to them as a result of the campaign to strike blows at economic crimes. He stressed in the letters: We must distinguish between a small number of criminals and the good persons who constitute the majority of the people. We must distinguish between economic crimes and legitimate purchases and sales.

Comrade Xiang Nan called on the provincial bureau of commune-run and brigade-run enterprises and the Jinjiang administrative office to help the Jiangnan factory overcome its difficulties and to find out whether or not similar cases also exist in other localities.

XU JIATUN ON JIANGSU'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

OW310507 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government held a provincewide telephone meeting on the evening of 28 July. On the basis of realizing a good harvest of summer ripening crops, the meeting called on cadres at various levels and the masses to overfulfill the production targets for the autumn by further bracing themselves and strengthening their confidence to surmount difficulties and overcome natural disasters.

Taking part in the meeting were responsible comrades of various prefectural, municipal and county party committees, prefectural administrative offices as well as municipal and county people's governments. Comrade Zhou Ze presided over the meeting, and Comrade Xu Jiatun and Han Peixin made important speeches.

Comrade Xu Jiatun recently inspected the struggle against natural disasters in five areas in northern Jiangsu. At the meeting, armed with a large amount of firsthand material, he fully confirmed the favorable conditions for agricultural production and also pointed out unfavorable factors that could affect a good autumn harvest. He said: The major problem has been the weather, which has seriously affected the growth of crops. Xuzhou and Huaiyin Prefectures were first hit by drought and then suddenly by waterlogging. There was excessive rain and not enough sunshine for crops, and temperatures were unusually low in other prefectures. All this affected the growth of early rice and cotton. Natural disasters are still rather serious in some areas. In addition, there are shortages of diesel oil and electricity. The shortage of chemical fertilizer is particularly outstanding. Conscientious efforts should be made to solve these problems.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: It is necessary to step up political and ideological work in order to enable people to brace themselves, strengthen their confidence, face up to difficulties, correctly deal with favorable and unfavorable factors and take effective measures to realize a good autumn harvest.

JIANGSU URGES GREATER GOODS FLOW TO COUNTRYSIDE

OW270149 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government issued a circular on 19 July calling on various localities to act in accordance with the related documents issued by the State Council and in close connection with the actual situation in one's own locality in further accelerating the flow of commodities between the cities and the countryside and in sending more manufactured goods to the rural areas. The circular calls for efforts to carry out well the following tasks:

1. Various localities must conscientiously study and understand the guidelines laid down by the related documents issued by the State Council. While trying to raise the level of understanding and solve ideological problems, they must adopt effective measures to expand various channels for increasing the flow of commodities and actively sending more manufactured goods to the countryside.
2. It is necessary to strengthen leadership in a down-to-earth manner and to set up joint offices for commercial departments and supply and marketing cooperatives in order to send more manufactured goods to the countryside.
3. Various prefectures and municipalities must set up, in August, wholesale centers for manufactured goods going to the countryside. Additional wholesale centers can be set up in large or medium-sized towns, at the commodity collection and distribution centers bordering counties or provinces or near the center of several people's communes so as to allow retail stores to easily replenish their stocks. It is essential to close down wholesale stores that are redundant and to do away with unnecessary middlemen. Efforts must be made to avoid the shipment of the same type of commodities to each other or the shipment of merchandise in a roundabout way.
4. It is essential to expand the network of retail sales in rural areas and to make more manufactured goods available in the countryside.
5. Efforts must be made to improve wholesale work for manufactured goods at the county level. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of giving higher priority to sending manufactured goods to the countryside. Individual targets must be set up for the sale of daily necessities in cities and in rural areas. Commodities must be delivered directly to the basic-level stores. No one is allowed to retain merchandise in good demand.
6. It is necessary to organize sales exhibitions. Various localities must organize salesmen to carry out sales exhibitions or promote sales on a commission basis in the countryside. Efforts must be made to increase the varieties and quantity of manufactured goods in the countryside.

In conclusion, the circular calls on the building material and pharmaceutical departments in various localities to do a good job in supplying building materials and medicine to the countryside according to the guidelines laid down by the related documents of the State Council.

JIANGXI AUTHORITIES PRAISE PLA RELIEF EFFORTS

OW290935 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government have sent a letter of appreciation to the commanders and fighters of the Wuhan PLA units, the Fuzhou PLA units, the Jiangxi Provincial Military District and PLA units stationed in Jiangxi.

The letter says: Torrential rains were reported in the central and eastern parts of our province in mid-June, causing mountain torrents, rising water levels in rivers, and floods. Several million mu of farmland were inundated and several hundred thousand people were stranded by the floods. The lives and property of the people were seriously threatened. Eagerly meeting the needs and wishes of the people at this critical moment, you rushed to the antiflood front day and night and put up a heroic and tenacious struggle against the floods. Your hard fight finally achieved victory in the battles against the floods and in relief work.

As a result of your heroic rescue work, the people stranded in the floods were rescued and returned to safety and large quantities of state supplies were diverted to safety zones. As soon as the floods subsided, you again employed all means to help the stricken people in restoring production and rebuilding their homes. You have won enormous merit in antiflood and relief work. The people in the stricken areas and the people throughout our province love and respect you.

Your revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly and of struggling heroically to protect the people has set an example for all of us to emulate. We will carry forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, uphold the principle of self-reliance, unite as one, foster our spirit and wage an arduous struggle against difficulties to win victories in production and in relief work as an expression of our appreciation to you.

[Signed] The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government

26 June 1982

JINAN PLA LEADER ADDRESSES YOUNG FIGHTERS

OW222219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Summary] Jinan, 19 Jul (XINHUA) -- On the eve of 1 August Army Day, Xiao Wangdong, first political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, told the young fighters that the heavy burden of realizing the communist ideal has fallen on them, and that it is their unshirkable responsibility to strive to realize the communist ideal.

Xiao Wangdong recently spent more than 3 months at seven regiments to investigate youth work. Later, he presented a long report on how to properly carry out ideological work among the young fighters.

"Xiao Wangdong said: The question of ideals is a popular topic of discussion among young people. The ideal I am going to talk about now is communism, which is the most progressive, the most scientific and the best ideal in human society. To realize the communist ideal, we revolutionaries of the older generation went through rigorous struggle, braving the threat of death. Because of the chaotic decade, certain young people today have cherished all sorts of misconceptions toward ideals. Some maintain that, although communism is good, it is too far away to attain. These people are hoping for something that can be realized in a short time. Realization of communism has to go through protracted, tortuous and arduous struggle. Communism can only be attained step by step, and it requires the efforts of several generations."

Xiao Wangdong said that a revolutionary youth must clearly understand his historical responsibilities. Today, he should regard the building of the magnificent four modernizations as the most practical step in realizing his lofty ideal.

Xiao Wangdong told the young fighters that, to realize their lofty ideals, an important requirement is to study diligently and accumulate a great deal of knowledge. He said: "Young people must not only master the scientific theories of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; they must also have a good grasp of modern science and culture, modern military science and the technical know-how relevant to their work. To achieve this, they must have the spirit of studying painstakingly and diligently."

Regarding his recent investigation at the basic-level units, Xiao Wangdong said that young people's healthy aspirations, interests, hobbies and pursuits must be respected. "But when revolutionary needs contradict one's aspirations, interests and hobbies," Xiao said, "one must unconditionally subordinate oneself to revolutionary needs, put the interests of the whole and the party ahead of everything else and put one's own interests in a subordinate position. By no means should one be pessimistic and become despondent when one's aspirations cannot be satisfied."

SHANGHAI UNITS HOLD ARMY DAY NAVAL REVIEW

OW030219 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 1 August, the naval units stationed in Shanghai held a naval review for the first time on the East China Sea to mark the PLA's 55th founding anniversary. The leading comrades who reviewed the naval ships included (Deng Shuqi), deputy commander of the naval units stationed in Shanghai; (Zhang Junxiu), deputy chief of staff of the naval units stationed in Shanghai; (Xiang Guifang), commander of a subordinate unit of the Shanghai naval units; and (Hu Wenqing), political commissar of the subordinate unit. The review was conducted to inspect the achievements of the fleet in training for revolutionization, modernization and regularization. After the review, the leading cadres boarded ship No 643 to greet the cadres and fighters who were persistently conducting combat-readiness training on Army Day.

SHANGHAI SUCCEEDS IN SATELLITE TV TRANSMISSION

OW011345 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The Shanghai Hongqiao ground station for satellite communications succeeded for the first time in domestically test-transmitting television programs via the international communications satellite 36,000 km above the Indian Ocean on the afternoon of 30 July. Ground stations at Beijing, Xinjiang and Nei Monggol received the transmitted television programs. In a telephone conversation that traveled 72,000 km in space, workers at the ground station in Hohhot, Nei Monggol, said: We are happy to receive the programs transmitted from Shanghai. The color is quite natural, and the pictures on the screen are stable. Both audio and color quality are good. The test transmission was successfully conducted for 2 hours and 40 minutes. All data compiled indicated that the test transmission was a success and that the equipment at the ground stations functioned properly. All this has laid a fine technical foundation for setting up a domestic satellite communications network in China.

ZHEJIANG ISSUES CIRCULAR TO MARK ARMY DAY

OW281425 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular on celebrating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA.

The circular called on the various localities to extensively carry out activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents, to further strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and to do a good job in developing spiritual and martial civilization during the the 1 August Army Day commemorative period.

The circular called for specific arrangements for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents around 1 August. It urged all localities to make use of all mass media to vigorously publicize the tremendous achievements of the PLA and the great contributions made by the PLA units stationed in Zhejiang in safeguarding the motherland's east gate, in supporting socialist construction in the province and in promoting spiritual and material civilization in Zhejiang so as to make people throughout the province, particularly young people, cherish the party, the socialist motherland and the PLA still more fervently.

It is necessary to check how the policy of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and that of making proper arrangements for retired servicemen are being implemented. It is essential to ensure that all rural communes and production brigades, no matter what kind of production responsibility system is being implemented, give preferential treatment to family members of compulsory servicemen and that living standards of family members of revolutionary martyrs and military dependents are slightly higher than those of the local people. Efforts must be made to strengthen ideological education among retired servicemen and to encourage them to maintain the glorious traditions of the PLA and render fresh contributions to promoting spiritual and material civilization. Whenever possible, it is necessary to help them overcome their actual difficulties in production and in livelihood. It is essential to carry out activities to commend advanced collectives and individuals in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents, bring into full play the exemplary role of advanced units and individuals and carry out the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents in a down-to-earth manner.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG WHEAT HARVEST -- Dezhou Prefecture in Shandong Province has overcome a serious drought and reaped a bumper harvest on some 4.2 million mu of wheatfields. The per-unit yield of wheat in 1982 increased over 20 percent and the output more than 10 percent over that of 1981. Over 9 million mu of land throughout the prefecture have been irrigated by diverting water from the Kuang He; of this land area, some 3.16 million mu grow wheat. The party committees and governments at all levels also tapped underground water by sinking wells. Since the beginning of 1982, the prefecture was sunk over 5,000 machine-pumped wells and over 30,000 hand-pumping wells. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jul 82 SK]

GUANGDONG ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE 1 AUG ARMY DAY

Guangzhou Rally

HK310539 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Summary] The army and people in the Guangzhou area held a grand rally in the Zhongshan memorial hall on 30 July to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Liu Tianfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, and Liu Changyi, deputy commander of the Guangzhou PLA units, attended and spoke. Also present were responsible persons of the Guangzhou PLA units and their leading organs, the various branches of the armed forces, Guangdong Military District, and military academies, including Ye Jianmin, Xu Fangchun, Jiang Lindong, and Deng Yifan; responsible comrades of the provincial party and government, including Wu Nansheng, Wang De, and Yin Linping; and responsible persons of Guangzhou Municipality, including Xue Yan, Yu Shijie and Fan Hua. Comrade Liu Tianfu praised the work and achievements of the PLA in Guangdong and called on cadres and masses throughout the province to further strengthen army-people and army-government unity, do still better at learning from the PLA and vigorously support its work. Liu Changyi thanked the province for its concern and care for the PLA.

PLA Units' Gathering

HK020209 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Summary] The Guangzhou PLA units held a grand army-people gathering on 1 August to celebrate Army Day. Present were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee and government Liu Tianfu and Wu Nansheng, and responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units Xu Fangchun, Deng Yifan and Xiao Yuanli.

Shenzhen Rally

HK030633 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Summary] On the morning of 1 August, the responsible people of the Shenzhen municipal party, people's government and army organizations attended a rally to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Hao Shengwang, commander of the Guangdong PLA District, attended the rally. Liang Xiang, secretary of the Shenzhen Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Shenzhen Municipality, and Commander Hao Shengwang spoke. They commended the achievements scored by the people and the army of Shenzhen Municipality in promoting unity between the people and the army and in building the special economic zone in Shenzhen, and called for doing a better job in these tasks. After the celebration concluded, the militia of Shenzhen Municipality held a military review.

QIAO XIAO GUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI ARMY DAY FUNCTION

HK290552 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Summary] The Guangxi Regional CCP Committee, Government and Military District held a joint report meeting on 28 July to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Present were responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's congress standing committee and government, including Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Huang Rong, Liu Chonggui, Zhao Maoxun, Xiao Han, Xu Qihai, Liang Huaxin, Zhang Shengzhen, Luo Libin, Huang Yun, (Liu Disheng), (Wang Fuguang), Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, (Liu Bozhang), Lu Rongshu, Qin Zhenwu, Mo Naiqun, and Li Lin; and responsible persons of Guangxi Military District and PLA units stationed in Nanning, including Zhang Xudeng, Guo Zhifu, Sun Bowei, Yu Sifu, (Lu Jichang), (Wu Yuanqing), Yu Zhenwu, (Li Yuan) and (Ling Xiang). Comrade Wei Zuzhen was also present.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang presided at the meeting. Qin Yingji, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional people's government, and Zhang Xudeng, commander of Guangxi Military District, made speeches. Comrade Qin Yingji praised the achievements of the PLA throughout its history. He continues: "We must cherish, support and help the PLA. While celebrating Army Day, we must inherit and carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the People's Army and learn the PLA's firm communist ideals, lofty qualities, strict organization and discipline, and work style of arduous struggle. We must in particular learn from the lofty qualities of the battle heroes in defending the border and Fakashan in loving the party, the socialist motherland and the people."

Qin Yingji said: "In carrying out the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, we must attach all the more importance to close unity between army and government and army and people. We must cherish the fish-in-water relationship formed by army and people over a long period of struggle, and pay attention to promptly solving problems existing in army-government and army-people relations."

Commander Zhang Xudeng stressed in his speech: "In the new historical conditions, we must build a powerful modernized and regularized army. We must unswervingly uphold the four basic principles, strive to carry forward the army's fine traditions, and strengthen army-government and army-people unity."

He said: "In the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam and in last year's Fakashan battle, the people's government and people of all nationalities in Guangxi gave us great support. They also showed great concern for the soldiers after the battles. The principal leading comrades of the autonomous region and various places personally went to the border defenses to visit the units and help them solve practical problems. In the struggle to guard the border, the militiamen, masses and armed police units in the border areas have actively coordinated to do a good job in border defense, thus helping to uphold the motherland's dignity and territorial integrity and defend the four modernizations drive and the peace of the border area."

HENAN HOLDS ACTIVITIES TO COMMEMORATE ARMY DAY

Report Meeting Held

HK010811 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Summary] The organs and subordinate detachments of Henan Military District held a report meeting in Zhengzhou on 31 July to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Leading comrades of the military district Shang Tan, Yang Zongyi, (Zhou Mantian), (Cheng Yuping), Ma Ming, (Zhou Guansheng), (Li Jie), (Sun Gong), (Pei Cai), (Luo Baoshun), and (Wang Zhencheng) attended the meeting. Political department Director (Yao Xia) presided. Deputy Political Commissar Cai Ming delivered a report. He put forward the following demands:

"1. Trust the party Central Committee's correct leadership, and resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies.

"2. Display the spirit of patriotism and make contributions to building and defending the socialist motherland.

"3. Establish lofty revolutionary ideals and work hard to build socialist spiritual civilization, so that everyone will become a revolutionary fighter with ideals, morality and culture and observing discipline.

"4. Further strengthen army-government and army-people unity."

Zhengzhou Gathering

HK020322 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Summary] The army and people in Zhengzhou held a grand gathering on the evening of 31 July to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Present were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC, and of Zhengzhou Municipality including Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Li Baoguang, and Han Jingcao, and responsible comrades of the Henan Military District, the PLA mapping college and the engineering and technology college, including Shang Tan, Hu Shangli, (Zhou Deming), and (Zhou Zuotong).

ARMY DAY ACTIVITIES IN HUBEI PROVINCE REPORTED

OW191436 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Jinan, 19 Jul (XINHUA) -- On the eve of the 1 August Army Day, some 3,000 fighters of Hubei Province serving with a unit under the Jinan PLA units received notices on the preferential treatment given to their families in their hometowns by local governments.

The party committees and people's governments at all levels in Hubei Province have always paid fairly good attention to giving special care to the families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and to discharged and disabled army men. Particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, all localities in Hubei have generally considered the new situation after the implementation of the production responsibility system in rural areas and have given preferential treatment to servicemen's families in rural areas to guarantee increases in their family income. The special treatment is in various forms, such as subsidies in grain or in cash, assistance in farming, reduction of obligatory labor and assistance in family sideline undertakings. However, some communes and production brigades have failed to pay attention to this work and the preferential treatment has not been given in a timely manner. Early this year, Wang Chulin, a fighter of Hubei Province serving with a unit under the Jinan PLA units, did not receive the notice on preferential treatment from his hometown. He wrote Hubei provincial party First Secretary Chen Pixian a letter calling for the resolution of some difficulties encountered by servicemen's families in production and livelihood after the implementation of the production responsibility system in rural areas. Upon receiving this ordinary fighter's letter, Chen Pixian immediately instructed the provincial departments concerned to seriously improve the work of giving special care to servicemen's families so that the fighters might feel at ease in the army. Other leading comrades of the Hubei provincial party committee and people's government also attach great importance to this work.

At present many communes and production brigades have informed the servicemen and their families of the preferential treatment. In some localities the servicemen's families have received the first of two installments of government subsidies in grain or in cash during the summer distribution. Recently the Hubei Provincial Civil Affairs Bureau replied to all the Hubei fighters in the unit in which Wang Chulin is serving. In its letters the bureau pledged to do still better in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families. The broad masses of commanders and fighters have been greatly inspired.

Chen Pixian Visits PLA Company

HK290603 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Summary] Leading comrades of Hubei and Wuhan visited the third company of a certain unit of the Wuhan garrison on 28 July to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA with the cadres and fighters. Chen Pixian, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Chu Chuanyu, commander of Hubei Military District; and Wang Qun, first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, paid this visit.

Wuhan PLA Units' Meeting

HK301136 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Summary] This morning the Wuhan PLA units held a grand meeting to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. "Political Commissar Yan Zheng and other leaders, such as Zhou Shizhong, Kung Qingde, (Lin Maixian), (Wu Ruishan) and others, as well as retired cadres and more than 1,000 officers and men of the PLA, attended the meeting." Comrade (Wang Dan), deputy political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units, delivered a speech at the meeting. While reviewing the glorious history of the PLA, (Wang Dan) said: "Over the past decades, under the correct leadership of the CCP and the guidance of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, and thanks to the concerted efforts of the broad masses of officers and men of the whole army, we struggled hard to defeat the Japanese aggressors and 800,000 KMT troops to found the People's Republic of China. After the founding of New China, our army successfully fought the wars of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea and the Sino-Soviet border self-defense war, and in repulsing the Vietnamese in self-defense. It has protected the security of our motherland and ensured the smooth progress of the socialist construction. Meanwhile, it has also made great contributions to building our country into a highly civilized modern country by actively participating in and supporting socialist construction."

Comrade (Wang Dan) continued: "In the new historical period, we must inherit and bring into full play the glorious tradition of our army and make new contributions to building a modern and standard army." He demanded that all PLA units uphold the four basic principles, resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies and unswervingly keep in line with the CCP Central Committee. The units must also persist in launching in-depth activities to build the socialist spiritual civilization, carry out patriotic education, and oppose bourgeois liberalization. They must further strengthen the cooperation and unity of the people and the army, abide by the law and do good turns for people. They must seriously study Comrade Mao Zedong's ideas of knowledge and strive to study modern sciences. They must try to improve the fighting capacity of the army under the existing conditions and strive to build our army into a modern and revolutionary army.

Wuhan Rally

HK010752 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Summary] Hubei Province, Wuhan Municipality and Wuhan Military Region held a grand rally on 31 July to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. The rally was held in the Hongshan Hall, Wuchang. Present were leading comrades of the province and municipality Han Ningfu, Li Wei and Wang Qun, and leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units, the air force of the Wuhan units, and Hubei Military District Yan Zheng, Zhou Shizhong, Kong Qingde, Lin Weixian, Wu Ruishan, Zhang Xiulong, (Wang Zhan), Li Yongtai, Liao Guanxian and Chu Chuanyu. Wang Qun, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, declared the gathering open. Han Ningfu, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, made a speech. After reviewing the achievements of the PLA over the past 55 years, he praised the PLA in Hubei for its assistance in various fields and called for still better work in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents. Yan Zheng, political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units, also spoke.

GUIZHOU MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS ARMY DAY RALLY

HK010622 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Summary] The organs of Guizhou Military District and PLA units stationed in Guiyang held a rally on 31 July to celebrate Army Day. Provincial military district Commander Ren Ying and Political Commissar Zhao Zemang attended the rally. Zhao Zemang made a speech on carrying forward the fine traditions and strengthening the building of the units and militia.

He said: "In the new period of history we must, under the leadership of the Central Committee and Central Military Commission, inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the People's Army, uphold the four basic principles, strengthen political and ideological work, promote the building of spiritual civilization and grasp education and training for the PLA units and militia. We must promote close army-government and army-people relations, strengthen the building of a revolutionized, modern and regularized army, and make contributions to consolidating national defense, resisting aggression, defending the motherland and the four modernizations, and accomplishing the sacred cause of national reunification."

On the morning of 31 July, leading comrades of the provincial and municipal party and government visited the provincial military district to extend Army Day regards. The participants included Miao Chunting and Li Tinggui. Leading comrades of the military district Ren Ying, Zhao Zemang, (Cui Baoting), (Tang Chenghai), Tian Huayi, (Bai Shaowen) and Xue Guang greeted and chatted with them.

GUIZHOU CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS 26 JUL

HK270957 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 256 Jul 82

[Summary] "The 16th Meeting of the 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress opened on the afternoon of 26 July in Guiyang. The main agenda of the meeting was: Listen to and approve the provincial finance department's report on the situation concerning revenue and expenditures of the estimated budget of the first half of 1982 and the financial surplus question over the last few years; listen to the provincial economic commission's report on the situation of industrial and communications production in the first half of the year; listen to the provincial people's standing committee general office's report on the situation of the study and discussion of the draft of the revised constitution by people of various nationalities throughout the province; and listen to the provincial people's government general office's report on the inspection of the handling and implementation of the motives submitted by the representatives to the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress and handling of motives submitted by the representatives to the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress."

Xu Jiansheng, chairman of the provincial people's congress, presided over the meeting. Vice Chairmen of the provincial people's congress Wu Su, Dai Xiaodong, Zhang Liang, Luo Dengyi, Luo Ying, Ye Gulin, Long Xianzhoa, (Zeng Xianhui), Bai Lin, Geng Wanqing, Hou Guoxiang and Meng Ziming attended the meeting. Provincial Vice Governor Shen Yunpu and Provincial CPPCC Vice Chairmen Hui Shiru, Yang Hanxian, Tang Hongren, Meng Sufen, Yuan Jiayi, Sun Hanzhang, Wang Leting, Li Xiangong, Zhu Yuru, He Peizhen, Jian Xianai, Wu Tongming, Zhang Chaolun, and responsible comrades of various departments concerned were also present at the meeting.

ZHONG HANHUA SPEAKS AT CHENGDU PLA GATHERING

HK310514 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Summary] The leading organs of the Chengdu PLA units and the PLA units stationed in Chengdu held a grand report meeting on 30 July to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the PLA. Leading comrades of the Chengdu PLA units including Wang Chenghan, Chen Mingyi, Li Wenqing, Xu Chenggong, (Wang Jinquan), (Yuan Shouqing), Yu Shusheng, (Jin Dongshan), and Hu Jicheng attended. Political Department Director Niu Ji presided.

Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua delivered an important report. After reviewing the army's history, he pointed out: "In marking Army Day, we must study, inherit and carry forward the army's fine traditions and strive to build the army into a revolutionized, modern and regularized force. At present the units must concentrate on four aspects in studying the glorious traditions: 1) uphold and preserve the party's absolute leadership over the armed forces and uphold the four basic principles; 2) establish new communist thinking, strive to be revolutionary fighters with ideals, morality and culture, who observe discipline, carry forward the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, and firmly embrace lofty communist ideals; 3) always remember the program of serving the people wholeheartedly, further strengthen army-government and army-people unity, and inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions of unity of army and people and of supporting the government and cherishing the people; 4) inherit and preserve the spirit of arduous struggle, further brace revolutionary spirit, and do a thoroughly sound job in building the units."

ZHU DE MEMORIAL HALL TO OPEN IN SICHUAN

OW300422 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Chengdu, July 30 (XINHUA) -- The Memorial Hall of Zhu De's former residence will be open to the public August 1, the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The name of the hall was inscribed by Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Zhu De, who died in 1976, was an outstanding proletarian revolutionary and an eminent leader of the party, the government and the army.

Situated in Maan People's Commune, Yilong County, Sichuan Province, the memorial hall, with five exhibition rooms, covers an area of 1,800 square meters. On display at the hall are more than 170 articles and nearly 200 photos, which reflect his militant life and monumental contributions to the Chinese revolution as well as his early revolutionary activities in Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces.

BEIJING URBAN CONSTRUCTION PLAN APPROVED

HK310352 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The 22d Session of the 7th Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 21 July. The meeting examined and approved in principle the draft of the general scheme for the urban construction of Beijing City.

The scheme points out: As the capital of our great socialist motherland, Beijing is the political center of the whole country, as well as a center of international exchanges. In the construction of the capital, we must guarantee the meeting of the needs of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council in leading the work of the whole country and also the requirements of international exchanges. Beijing must be developed into the best city in our country in the fields of science and technology, culture and education, and social morality.

The scheme points out: The main factor in deciding city planning is the size of the population. In the past few years, there has been a rapid expansion in the size of Beijing City, particularly in the urban area. It is necessary to take effective measures to impose strict control. In the future, it is necessary to continuously implement the policy of planned parenthood and strictly control the mechanical increase of population. The guiding principle of gradually dispersing the population must be practiced.

As far as the layout of city is concerned, the scheme points out that since liberation, construction has been expanded all around Beijing, centering on the old city. More than 10 relatively independent new areas have been developed in the inner suburbs, which, together with the old city, form the Beijing urban area. In connection with the development of industry, the construction of several satellite towns has begun in the outer suburbs. Some original county seats have been reestablished and developed to constitute a composite city. In the past 32 years, the general layout of Beijing City has already been formed. Generally speaking, it is rational. However, there exist some problems as well, the main one being the overconcentration of construction projects in the urban area while the few projects arranged in outer suburbs are too scattered. Furthermore, there is too much construction of production facilities and factories, and too little of residential buildings. There is too much construction of buildings, and too little construction of public facilities. The proportion is seriously unbalanced. In the future, it is necessary, on the premise of strictly limiting the scale of urban construction and on the basis of the existing city layout, to carry out construction in accordance with the guiding principle of gradually reconstructing the old city, reestablishing and rearranging the inner suburbs, and vigorously developing the outer suburbs. It is necessary to gradually change the status of over-concentrated construction in the urban areas and rationally arrange city planning. In the future, it is not permissible to establish and expand factories in the old city area and the area around the ring roads. Those factories whose pollution and disruption of the people's lives are hard to control must move from this area or change or halt production. In order to limit the scale of the urban area, it is necessary from now on to strengthen the opening up and construction of satellite towns.

The scheme also points out: It is necessary, in accordance with the requirements of "small change in 3 years, medium change in 5 years and great change in 10 to 15 years," and in connection with economic arrangements and the social development plan, to do a good job in short-term planning of city construction. The tentative plan is to center on adjustment, and stress adjusting the proportion between man and steel in city construction within 5 years or even longer.

The scheme has also drawn up plans in the fields of environment, housing and living facilities, urban and suburban traffic, water supply, drainage work, energy, communications, antiearthquake work, and city greening and gardening work.

Members attending the 32d enlarged session of the Beijing Municipal CPPPC also held discussions on the draft of the general scheme for urban construction of Beijing City and made suggestions for amendments. A list of appointments and dismissals was also approved at the 33d meeting of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress.

DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS BEIJING ARMY DAY SOIREE

OW011405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1446 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal People's Government and PLA units stationed in Beijing jointly held an army-people get-together at the Beijing exhibition hall theater tonight to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

A warm atmosphere reflecting the close relationship between the army and the people permeated the get-together. A song and dance troupe of the navy political department performed colorful literary and art programs, including dances and music.

Attending the soiree were more than 2,000 army men and people including responsible persons of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Bai Jiefu and Ye Zilong and responsible persons of the PLA General Headquarters, various arms and services, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, military academies and the Beijing PLA units Zhang Chen, Liu Kai, Yan Jinsheng, Hua Nan, Wang Zhengzhu and Xie Youfa.

NEI MONGGOL ARMY DAY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Leaders Attend Soiree

SK020744 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Yesterday evening the regional people's government and military district and the Hohhot Municipal People's Government sponsored a grand soiree at the Nei Monggol gymnasium to warmly celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Present at the soiree were leading comrades of the regional party committee, people's congress standing committee, government, military district and CPPCC committee, including Wang Duo, Wang Yilun, Yun Shiyang, Li Wen, Bu He, (Qian Shanyong), Huang Hou, Liu Chang, Se-yin-ba-ya-er, Hao Xiushan, Chen Bingyu, Ba-tu-ba-gen, Li Binsan, Cai Ying, Zhang Debin, (Yun Yili), (Li Cunyi), (Liang Fenggang), (Yu Da), (Meng Qingxiang), (Yu Yongse), Kui Bi, Peng Sike, Zhao Zhanshan and Yang Lingde, and Hohhot municipal party and government leaders, including (Su He), (Dong Yimin) and (He-xin-ge). Also present were responsible comrades of various departments of the region and Hohhot Municipality, retired cadres, commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Hohhot, family members of revolutionary martyrs and army men, demobilized soldiers and soldiers who have transferred to civilian work, disabled army men, model workers, advanced workers, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, returned overseas Chinese and the masses from various circles, totaling 5,000 people.

Amid the jubilant atmosphere reflecting the fish and water relations between the army and civilian, (He-xin-ge), acting mayor of Hohhot Municipality, on behalf of the regional and Hohhot municipal party committees and governments and the people of various nationalities in Hohhot, extended high respects and festive greetings to the masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Hohhot, families of revolutionary martyrs and army men, retired army men and army men who have transferred to civilian work and the militia.

He said: We should learn from the PLA's fine traditions and work style, educate the people to cherish the party, the motherland and the PLA, extend the activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of army-men, strengthen army-government, army-people unity and the unity among various nationalities and strive to achieve the two civilizations and build a united, civilized and prosperous frontier of the motherland.

Colorful performances were given by the Nei Monggol opera troupe, the art troupe of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District, the Hohhot opera troupe and the Hohhot red cultural team.

Military Skills Demonstrated

SK020857 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] This morning, despite the rain, the PLA units under the Nei Monggol Regional Military District stationed in Hohhot and the militiamen of Hohhot Municipality held a demonstration on military skills to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Some 10,000 army-men and civilians watched the demonstration. The shooting range of the military district was permeated with a festive air. At the center of the rostrum hung an emblem of the Chinese PLA flanked by 10 bright red banners flying in the wind. In the west, east and south of the range, cannons, battle vehicles and tanks were arrayed in orderly fashion.

Very early in the morning responsible comrades of the regional party, government and army and people of various nationalities came to the demonstration site. At 0900 four red signal flares soared to the skies. The militiamen of the Nei Monggol Xinhua printing house and the Hohhot steel rolling mill and local artillery units were the first to demonstrate the skills of firing antiaircraft machine guns and artillery. As soon as the director gave an order, all the machineguns and artillery were fired and hit the targets carried by planes. Warm applause immediately arose from among the spectators. The demonstration by the militiamen of the Hohhot steel foundry of throwing grenades into the sky attracted great interest from the spectators. Hundreds of grenades exploded in the air, creating a magnificent view of flames, like fairies throwing flowers. Commanders and fighters of the local PLA units and militiamen and militiawomen demonstrated the skills of hand to hand fighting by scouts, relay of radio communications [words indistinct], battlefield first-aid and emergency repair, antiaircraft firing, [words indistinct]. Amid concentrated explosions, the eight tanks of the tank company of a certain unit broke through the fire blockade of imaginary enemies and accurately destroyed the targets, thus winning praise of the spectators of various nationalities. The brilliant demonstration fully demonstrated the indomitable revolution ry spirit of the People's Army and its perfect skills for safeguarding the motherland.

After the demonstration, party, government and army leaders at all levels toured a weaponry exhibition together with the masses of various circles and various nationalities. Attending the demonstration were leading comrades of the regional party committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC committee, including Wang Duo, Wang Yilun, Yun Shiyong, Zhang Pengtu, Li Wen, Bu He, (Qian Shanyong), Gao Zengpei, Liu Chang, Sun Lanfeng, Han Feng, Se-yin-ba-ya-er, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, Chen Bingyu, Ba-tu-ba-gen, Li Binsan, Kui Bai, Wang Zaitian, Peng Sike, Zhao Zhanshan, Yang Lingde, Na-qin-shuang-her-er, Liang Yiming and Wang Haishan and Cai Ying, commander, Zhang Debin and (Yun Yili), political commissars, (Li Cunyi) and (Liang Fenggang), deputy commanders, and Li Zhenghe, (Yu Da) and (Meng Qingxian), deputy political commissars, of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District. Also attending were Hohhot municipal party, government and army leaders, including (Su He), (Dong Yimin) and (Cai Linxia), responsible comrades of various regional and Hohhot municipal departments, committees, offices and bureaus and responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Hohhot.

SHANXI'S HUO SHILIAN AT COMMENDATION MEETING

OW291153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Summary] Taiyuan, 26 Jul (XINHUA) -- Zhang Yulou loves the countryside instead of cities. Since he left his post for convalescence, he has warmheartedly served the people in the hilly areas of Wutai County, Shanxi, for which he was cited for meritorious service, first class. On 25 July the Shanxi Provincial Military District held a meeting in Taiyuan to honor him.

"Huo Shilian, first secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the Shanxi Provincial Military District; Li Ligong, permanent secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee; and other leading comrades, as well as more than 1,200 commanders and fighters of the military district attended the meeting. An order from the Beijing PLA units awarding a citation for merit to Zhang Yulou was read at the meeting. Geng Shuming, commander of the Shanxi Provincial Military District, read a decision by the party committee of the provincial military district on learning from Comrade Zhang Yulou."

Zhang Yulou joined the army in 1945. He was formerly the director of a factory attached to a certain technical school of the PLA Railway Corps. In 1970 he had to leave his post because of illness and disability. He gave up the opportunity to settle down in Shijiazhuang and voluntarily returned to the remote and poor Wutai County in Shanxi. In the past 12 years, he repaired more than 270 agricultural machines and tools and more than 340 sewing machines for the masses free of charge. He spent an average of some 240 days each year serving the masses. In the meantime, he wrote more than 300,000 words of teaching materials, trained more than 750 qualified agricultural machinery operators and instructed more than 1,000 people in agricultural machinery repair techniques. In the last few years, he donated more than 1,000 volumes of children's reading material to middle and primary schools, and gave guidance lectures on revolutionary traditions and cultural development at more than 30 units.

TIANJIN RIBAO DISCUSSES 'MAIN DANGER' THESIS

HK191256 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Li Lunde [2621 0243 1795]: "The Thesis on 'The Main Danger' Is Correct"]

[Text] When publishing news and articles concerning the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, many papers and magazines have pointed out that this struggle is "a serious struggle against the corruption of capitalist ideology," that "the main danger comes from no source other than the degeneration of certain weak-willed elements inside the party," and that it is necessary to "launch a struggle against degeneration and corruption among the Communist Party members and state functionaries to preserve the purity of communist ideas." Some people do not quite understand this and ask: Is this not the same thesis as that of the "Great Cultural Revolution," which said that "the main target is party persons in power taking the capitalist road," "the bourgeoisie inside the party" and the "capitalist roaders in power who continue to take the capitalist road?" Does this not mean that we are returning to the past "leftist" stand? It is quite necessary to thrash out this problem. There is a fundamental difference between these two theses in view of their bases, meanings and effects. They cannot be confused.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, under the correct leadership of the party, we have overcome a number of difficulties which some people deemed unsolvable, and have saved our party and state from the serious crisis caused by the 10 years of internal disorder so that they can once again advance on the road toward prosperity. On the other hand, we must also clearly see that under the new circumstances, we are still faced with new problems and the danger of being sabotaged by class enemies and hostile forces both at home and abroad, including the corrosion of the rotten capitalist ideology and way of life through more channels following the implementation of the open-door policy and the policy of enlivening the domestic market.

The class enemies and hostile forces are trying to sabotage our cause, and capitalist ideology, the remnants of feudalist ideology and other nonproletarian ideologies will inevitably corrupt and influence our minds. This is an objective reality. However, this does not decide whether, or to what extent, we shall be corrupted or influenced. Under what conditions can these dangerous factors seriously endanger us? This depends on the strength of our party and our socialist system. Whether the line, policies and principles of our party -- the vanguard of the working class under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and the leader of the political life of the whole country and the entire socialist cause -- are correct and whether the party members and cadres, especially leading cadres at various levels, are good will play a direct and decisive role. If our party is perfectly healthy and is militant and preserves the nature of the vanguard of the working class, it will be able to effectively resist the corruption of various "germs," and no enemy force in the world can destroy and overthrow us. If the middle- and high-ranking cadres within our party are firm, sober-minded and active Marxists, they can set a good example for the whole party and the party will be strong enough to overcome all erroneous things. The socialist modernization drive is bound to win successes in spite of considerable difficulties. However, if some cadres, even the middle- and high-ranking cadres in our party, are not firm Marxists and are corrupted in time of peace and if their erroneous activities are allowed to develop without being resolutely and properly stopped, they will inevitably lead to unexpected serious consequences. In this sense, the CCP Central Committee pointed out that the main danger is from no source other than the degeneration of certain weak-willed members inside our party, and that for the party itself, the focus of the problem lies with the middle- and high-ranking leaders within the party. This thesis of "main danger" and the "focus of the problem" is a scientific exposition on the problems deserving attention in the development of revolution, which was made after analyzing two possibilities of the existing dangers and after making realistic investigations of the social and inner-party situations in the period of socialist construction. Therefore, it is a Marxist thesis and a correct thesis.

As everyone knows, the history of the "Great Cultural Revolution" has proved that the main theses and practices of the "Great Cultural Revolution" were erroneous and harmful. The premise of these theses and practices was that even after the socialist transformation of the means of production was basically completed and the exploiters were eliminated as classes, the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie was continuously taken as the principal contradiction of society and a bourgeoisie class was considered as being shaped, possibly, inside the party. Hence the confusion of right and wrong. The "capitalist roaders," who were the target of the "Great Cultural Revolution," were actually leading cadres of the party and state organizations at various levels who adhered to Marxism and the mainstay of leadership of our socialist cause. The fundamental difference between the thesis of the "main danger" and that of the "main target is the party persons in power taking the capitalist road" lies first in the different appraisal of the situation. The former is a scientific conclusion drawn from objective realities, so it is correct and realistic. But the latter is groundless, so it is wrong. Second, the former is aimed at struggling against a small number of proven serious criminals and degenerates who emerged from among the cadres of our party, while affirmatively pointing out that the majority of our party members and cadres are good or relatively good. These serious economic criminals are not inevitable products of our economic and political systems. As soon as they are discovered, they should be dealt with according to law. These economic criminals can be new exploiters, but can never give shape to a new exploiting class; neither can they give shape to a so-called inner-party bourgeoisie. However, the thesis of the latter directed its spearhead at a large number of party members and party cadres, especially at the leading cadres at various levels.

Not only were the concepts of "capitalist roaders" and "inner-party bourgeoisie," which did not exist in reality, put forth, but they were also extended without limits. It seemed as if the whole cadre contingent and the whole party had "degenerated" and "become revisionist." Obviously, the former is aimed at punishing a small number of evildoers and purifying the contingent of the party, but the latter had wrongly taken good people for bad, caused disruption and provided the bad people with an opportunity to exploit. Third, in the struggle against serious criminal offenders in the economic field, it is necessary to mobilize the masses and rely on them. However, no political movement is to be launched, as we did in the past. Instead, we should act in strict accordance with the facts and the law. In this way, the party's work style will be greatly improved and the party's prestige raised. Such things as sabotaging the party's work style and lowering the party's prestige will not happen, as in the "Great Cultural Revolution." Fourth, the present struggle against the corruption of capitalist ideology and the degenerates within the party is aimed at promoting our construction of socialist modernization. On the contrary, the struggle against the so-called "capitalist roaders" and the "inner-party bourgeoisie" could only result in sabotaging socialist construction. In this sense, the former is a must for promoting socialist construction, but the latter was only an interference in or even a sabotage of socialist construction by means of ceaseless and groundless so-called inner-party struggle.

By drawing lessons from the "Great Cultural Revolution," the thesis of the "main danger" is very realistic and has a clear purpose. We must conscientiously study and thoroughly understand the political and theoretical meaning of this thesis, enhance our party spirit, correct our party's work style and conform to the historical trend of the times to firmly and steadily carry this struggle against capitalist corruption through to the end. We are convinced that our party, which is a staunch and mature Marxist party, will certainly win complete victory in this struggle.

TIANJIN DISCUSSES THREATS TO ADVANCED WORKERS

SK020750 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee recently transmitted a report made by the leading party group of the municipal trade union council on drawing lesson from the incident at the (Hongqi) brick and tile plant and penetratingly conducting activities of learning from and catching up with the advanced. In the written instructions of this report, the municipal CCP committee emphatically points out: It is a serious incident that a model laborer of the (Hongqi) brick and tile plant was beaten and injured for struggling against evil trends. This incident is also a glaring example of abnormal phenomenon in which advanced workers are mocked, isolated and attacked by others. This unhealthy trend has already seriously discouraged the advanced workers from giving full play to their roles and hindered the development of the activity of learning from and catching up with the advanced, and therefore merits our close attention.

The municipal CCP committee holds: The incident at the (Hongqi) brick and tile plant has fully revealed that some party organizations are lax and listless, cadres' political awareness is at a low level and their sense of responsibility is poor. If we fail to resolutely rectify and improve this situation, it will be completely impossible to fulfill the party's mission for this new historical period. To this end, various departments, localities and units should gain a deep understanding of this problem and adopt effective measures to vigorously improve and strengthen the party leadership. Meanwhile, we should implement the relevant documents of the party Central Committee, pay attention to the incident at the (Hongqi) brick and tile plant, make conscientious investigation of the current situation of the advanced workers in their own departments, localities and units, actually solve the existing problems, support the advanced personages, and foster healthy trends and deal blows at unhealthy ones so as to promote the activity of learning from and catching up with the advanced.

HEILONGJIANG RALLY MARKS PLA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK011116 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandrian 1100 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Soldiers and civilians in Heilongjiang Province and Harbin Municipality held a ceremonial rally this afternoon to mark the 55th anniversary of the PLA's founding. The main rally place was set up at the theater of the Heilongjiang Provincial Exhibition Hall and some branches were set up at the Harbin Municipal Workers' Cultural Palace, the Harbin Youth Palace and the Harbin Modern Drama Theater. Attending the rally were commanders, fighters, veteran Red Army men and cadres of the provincial military district, the PLA units stationed in the province and military colleges and schools; family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen; disabled, demobilized and retired soldiers and army men transferred to civilian work; government functionaries; and representatives of collectives and individuals advanced in launching the activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the army men at grassroots units in Harbin Municipality, totaling over 6,000 persons.

Seated on the rostrum were leading comrades of the provincial, Harbin municipal and the Songhua Jiang prefectural party and government organizations and responsible persons of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in the province, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Li Jianbai, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Chen Jianfei, Xie Yunqing, Wei Zhimin, Zhao Xianshun, (Jin Ji), (Huang Hao), Xia Guangya, (Wang Zhongqi), (Wang Zhenxiang), Wang Huacheng, (Wang Jieyong), (Zhang Ping) and (Li Baoshun). Responsible persons of the Heilongjiang Provincial and the Harbin Municipal People's Congresses, CPPCC committees and departments concerned were also seated on the rostrum. Wang Huacheng, secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of the municipality, presided over the rally. [passage indistinct]

[Begin recording] The 55th anniversary of the PLA's founding has arrived at a time when soldiers and civilians throughout the country are fighting for the construction of a strong socialist country. Today when we meet here to ceremoniously mark this great day, I extend greetings to all commanders and fighters of the provincial military district and PLA units stationed in the province on behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the people's government, the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee and the people's government and the people of various nationalities throughout the province.

Since it was founded on 1 August 1927, the PLA has traveled a road of 55 years of glorious fighting. [end recording]

Having reviewed the glorious achievements scored by the PLA in the past 55 years, Comrade Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of the province, said: The provincial military district and various PLA units stationed in the province have made tremendous contributions to the Chinese people's causes of revolution and construction during the protracted revolutionary struggle period. Since the smashing of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qiang counterrevolutionary clique, especially since comrade Deng Xiaoping was in charge of the work of the military commission of the CCP Central Committee, new progress and improvements have been made in all fields.

Comrade Chen Lei said: [begin recording] To further develop the excellent situation, in marking the 55th anniversary of the PLA's founding, we should launch patriotic activity in the province of living the CCP, the socialist system and the PLA units in accordance with the directives of the CCP Central Committee.

We the broad masses of armymen and civilians, should further enhance our revolutionary spirit, uphold the four basic principles, intensify our ability to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas and firmly and unswervingly carry on the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field. We should conscientiously implement the principle of readjusting the economy, simultaneously build the material and spiritual civilizations with the spirit of exploiting favorable conditions and making more contributions and strive to develop our economy at a certain pace and with relatively good economic results on the basis of the present achievements. The activity of five stresses and the four points of beauty should be conducted continuously and the socialist spiritual civilization should be grasped in a penetrating and sustained manner. We should carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and government and cherishing the people. [end recording]

Zhao Xianshun, commander of the provincial military district, also spoke at the rally. In his speech, he reviewed the history of the army, government and the people fighting side by side and in close unity. Comrade Zhao Xianshun said: [begin recording] Comrades, the past 55 years are a period in which many older revolutionaries achieved splendid results on the battlefields with their lives and blood and in which the Chinese people arduously fought for the causes of revolution and construction. Today when we sum up the historical lessons, we should make great efforts to carry forward the fine tradition and achieve still greater results with actual deeds. We should continue to study and implement the resolutions adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, firmly and unswervingly adhere to the four basic principles, follow the lines, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, maintain unanimity with the party central committee politically, strengthen the building of the socialist spiritual civilization and the regularization of the troops and fulfill all tasks. We should warmly respond to the call of the party Central Committee, love the party, our motherland and the people, strengthen the unity between the army and the people and between the army and the government and make great contributions to the four modernizations and to fulfilling the sacred task of unifying the country. [end recording]

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG WHEAT HARVEST -- Wheat harvest is in full swing in Heilongjiang Province. As of 24 July, this province had harvested 3.5 million mu of wheatfields or 120 million jin of wheat. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jul 82 SK]

JILIN MEETING ON PLA'S FOUNDING -- The Jilin Provincial Military District sponsored a report meeting this afternoon to mark the 55th anniversary of the PLA's founding. He Youfa, commander of the provincial military district, and Political Commissar Liu Luming attended the report meeting. Attending the meeting were commanders and fighters of elements subordinate to the provincial military district, representatives of PLA units stationed in border areas who have come to Changchun to take part in activities marking the PLA's founding, cadres of people's armed forces departments in Changchun and retired veteran cadres. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 82 SK]

ACTIVITIES IN GANSU COMMEMORATE 1 AUG ARMY DAY

Officials Visit PLA Units

SK011259 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] According to our sources, on 30 July responsible comrades of the Gansu provincial and Lanzhou municipal party and government organs respectively visited the PLA units and the air force units under the Lanzhou PLA units and the provincial military district organs to extend regards on the eve of the 55th anniversary of the PLA's founding. These included Xiao Jianguang, (Chen Xu), Huang Zhengqing, Xu Feiqing, Zheng Zhongyuan and (Wan Shubao), who visited the units of the Lanzhou PLA units and the provincial military district, as well as Ge Shiyang, Li Keru, Wu Hongbin and (Gong Ye), who visited the people's own soldiers of the air force units under the Lanzhou PLA units. During their visits, responsible comrades of the provincial and the municipal organs expressed congratulations on the Army Day anniversary and held forums with responsible comrades of the PLA units to solicit their opinions concerning the work done by local people in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families. During the forums, PLA responsible comrades were very grateful to local leading party and government organs for their warm concern for the people's own soldiers and offered some suggestions for local work to support the army and give preferential treatment to servicemen's families. Responsible comrades from the provincial and municipal organs immediately answered that their suggestions would be earnestly studied and dealt with in a timely manner. They simultaneously pledged to exert concerted efforts to do a good job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families, supporting the government and cherishing the people and in achieving socialist modernization.

Report Meeting Held

SK020734 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] On the morning of 31 July the Gansu Provincial Military District held a report meeting to mark the 55th anniversary of the PLA's founding. (Lan Tianmin), political commissar of the provincial military district, delivered a report. In his report, he reviewed the glorious course of struggle and growth of the military district and discussed how to inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of our army and educate the cadres and fighters in patriotism and revolutionary traditions, with the cherishing of the party, the motherland, the people and the People's Army as the main content. This education should be conducted so as to enable the cadres and fighters to firmly uphold the party's leadership, persistently follow the socialist road, promote the spiritual civilization by cherishing lofty ideals, upholding ethics and observing discipline and deepen the campaign of socialist spiritual civilization among the troops. Efforts should be made to educate party members in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and in communist ideals to enhance their ability to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and preserve the purity of the People's Army. Education on supporting the government and cherishing the people should be conducted to enhance the unity between the army and the people. Comrade (Lan Tianmin) urged cadres and fighters in the troops to inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of our army and strive to win greater glories in national defense and construction.

31 Jul Soirees

SK020726 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] On the evening of 31 July the provincial people's government, the Lanzhou PLA units and the Lanzhou Municipal People's Government held soirees to mark the 55th anniversary of the PLA's founding.

The soirees were held at the auditoriums of the provincial people's government and the Lanzhou PLA units and the (Guangcheng) theater. Art and literary workers both inside and outside the army presented varied and colorful programs including Beijing Opera, song and dance and traditional opera. Movies were also shown at the soirees and [words indistinct]. Over 10,000 soldiers and civilians got together. Viewing the performance, they recalled the arduous, pioneering course of struggle of the sons and daughters of the Chinese people under the leadership of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and enhanced their understanding of the glorious traditions of supporting the army and cherishing the people and the unity between the army and the people.

GANSU HOLDS GATHERING TO COMMEMORATE RAMADAN

SK250555 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The united front work department of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial nationalities affairs committee, the provincial religious affairs bureau and the provincial CPPCC committee office held a joint tea party in Lanzhou on the afternoon of 23 Jul to mark the traditional festival -- the holy days of Ramadan. Representatives of Muslims from all fronts were invited to attend the party. Attending the tea party were responsible comrades of the province and the Lanzhou PLA units, including Xiao Hua, Yang Zhilin, Du Yide, (Chen Xu), Wu Hongbin, Liu Haisheng, (Kiu Lanting), Ge Shiyang, Huang Zhengqing, Wang Shijie, Yan Shutang, Zheng Zhongyuan, Lu Zhongliang, Xie Songbai and (Wang Jie). Xiao Hua, Yang Zhilin and Huang Zhengqing spoke at the party. They extended festive greetings to all Muslims. Lanzhou Municipality also held a tea party on 23 July to celebrate the Ramadan festival.

QINGHAI LEADERS ATTEND FETE MARKING ARMY DAY

SK020740 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] On the evening of 31 July the political department of the provincial military district, the provincial civil affairs office and cultural bureau and the Xining Municipal People's Government sponsored a soiree at the Qinghai theater to celebrate the 55th people happily got together to celebrate the red-letter day. Among them were PLA commanders and fighters, family members of martyrs and army men, demobilized soldiers and soldiers who have transferred to civilian work, disabled army men, retired veteran cadres and model workers, advanced workers and New Long March shock workers of various trades and professions. Also attending were Zhao Haifeng, Song Lin, Ma Wanli, (Qiang Jianhua), (Huang Wenquan), (Yu Xiangchang), (Qin Ping), Wang Wenying, (Xu Guangzhong), (Liu Yunsan), (Zhou Baode), (Wang Hongxi), (Zhang Siyu), (Li Wenchang), (Liu Yigong) and (Sun Zhijian).

QINGHAI MEETING ON FINANCIAL INSPECTION WORK

SK260530 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Excerpt] On 24 July the Qinghai Provincial People's Government held a rally in Xining to sum up the inspection work on enterprise finance and the implementation of financial and economic discipline and to commend some advanced units and individuals. Song Lin, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended the meeting, and Liu Shulin, vice governor, gave a summation.

Liu Shulin said: The provincial inspection work on enterprise finance and the implementation of financial and economic discipline which was started in mid-October 1981 has not only upheld financial and economic discipline, but also educated cadres and the masses in knowledge of financial and economic discipline, strengthened their sense of observing law and discipline and enabled all enterprises to further enforce financial management and to raise their managerial standard. Through this inspection, the province discovered an illegal sum of some 64.1 million yuan, which accounted for about 5 percent of the province's expenditures for 1980 and 1981. About 25 million yuan of the money could be recalled. By the end of June, over 22.5 million yuan had been turned over to higher authorities. Liu Shulin said: Although we have finished this inspection work, there is still more work we should continue to do. All units which are in arrears with profit and tax payments should try by all means to actively turn them over to the higher authorities within a limited period. Leading cadres at all levels should enthusiastically support financial personnel, bolster their enthusiasm and never invent any excuses to make things difficult for them, adopt a hostile attitude toward them or even deal blows at and take revenge on them.

XIAN MEETING GREET'S RETURN OF FLIGHT 2505 CREW

OW301349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Xian, 29 Jul (XINHUA) -- Except for copilot Yan Wenhua, recuperating in a Shanghai hospital, the other seven crew members of Flight 2505 of the CAAC Shaanxi Administrative Bureau, who had foiled a hijacking attempt, returned by air from Shanghai to Xian at 1420 today. The CAAC Shaanxi and Lanzhou Administrative Bureaus held a meeting at Xian airport to give the heroes a warm welcome.

When the crew members walked off the plane with huge red flowers pinned on their chests, the airport was astir with cheering crowds of people. Young children presented bunches of flowers to the crew members, and girls sprinkled them with colorful flower petals. The crew members' friends and relatives emotionally moved forward to shake their hands and embrace them.

Zhou Yaguang, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee; Sun Kehua, vice governor of Shaanxi Province; Fan Yongjing, director of the CAAC Lanzhou Administrative Bureau; and other responsible comrades were at the airport to warmly welcome the crew members. Zhou Yaguang spoke at the welcoming meeting. He spoke highly of the revolutionary spirit displayed by the Flight 2505 crew members, who faced danger fearlessly for the interest of the motherland and the people and resourcefully and bravely overcame the hijackers, and called on all civil aviation workers and comrades of all trades and occupations to learn from the heroes.

SHAANXI GOVERNMENT NOTICE ON ANTIFLOOD MEASURES

HK260731 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] The Shaanxi People's Government issued a notice on 23 July demanding that the people's governments at all levels, the departments and units concerned, and all central units stationed in Shaanxi obey the unified commands of the provincial antiflood command and the local antiflood organs. All reservoirs and hydroelectric power stations must take the interests of the whole into consideration when there are heavy rains and floods in their own drainage area. After ensuring that construction is safe, we must try our best to bring the roles of these reservoirs and stations into full play so as to prevent floods from occurring and minimize the burden and damage in the lower reaches.

The notice said: In the past few days, continuous heavy rain fell in many localities of the province, and caused many serious floods. According to the weather forecast, the rainy season will continue for a considerable period of time. Therefore, all localities, in particular areas along the banks of the Han Jiang, Jianing Jiang, Wei He, Luo He and Jin He, must heighten vigilance and earnestly strengthen antiflood measures. All localities and units that are responsible for antiflood work must promptly check the antiflood precautions. If there are any problems, they must promptly solve them so as to genuinely guard against all dangers. At the same time, we must pay attention to the weather forecast and the new situations regarding the flood. We must use day and night shifts, strengthen coordination and transmit information about rain and floods promptly and accurately. We must also check the possibility of any serious floods. If there is any serious danger, we must immediately organize the people from all circles, coordinate and try our best to take precautions and rush to deal with the emergency, so as to ensure that we can withstand the flood safely. We must learn a profound lesson from the Yanan flood. Any losses incurred by dereliction of duty must be investigated. We must find out who is responsible and seriously punish them.

XINJIANG HOLDS ACTIVITIES CELEBRATING ARMY DAY

Report Meeting Held

HK301021 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Summary] On the morning of 29 July the Urumqi PLA units held a report meeting to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. The vice chairman of the regional people's government, Liu Zimo, was invited to give a report on the current national economic situation.

In his report, Comrade Liu Zimo said: Since the 3d and the 6th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the region has implemented the readjustment policy of the CCP Central Committee on the national economy and has corrected the erroneous tendencies in the guiding ideology in economic construction. At present, the construction of the national economy is growing in the right direction. He said: In the first half of the year, since we resolutely implemented the instruction of the CCP Central Committee on the work in Xinjiang and the policy toward nationalities, we have further consolidated and promoted the excellent situation of stability and unity, which has in turn promoted the development of the national economy. Agricultural and animal husbandry production has increased by a large margin, and there has been new progress in capital construction and the financial situation. In the future, we will make persistent efforts to speed up national economic construction.

The report meeting was presided over by (Li Tianhua), the chairman of the political department under the Urumqi PLA units.

Urumqi Rally

HK310454 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Summary] The Urumqi PLA units held a grand rally in Urumqi on 30 July to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. Responsible comrades of the units, including Xiao Quanfu, Wei Youzhu, Liu Haiqing, Codanoff, Li Changlin, Xing Yuanlin, (Ma Chun), (Li Xuanhua) and (Zeng Yinglin), attended the rally. Also present were responsible comrades of the party and government in the region and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, including Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, Yang Huansheng and (Chen Shi).

Urumqi PLA units Deputy Political Commissar Wei Youzhu presided, and Commander Xiao Quanfu made a speech. Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, also spoke. Comrade Xiao Quanfu said in his speech: "We must inherit and carry forward the army's glorious traditions and build a modern and regularized revolutionary army. The commanders and fighters of all nationalities must firmly embrace the ideal of communism, launch in depth the building of spiritual civilization and be revolutionary army men with ideals who stress morality and observe discipline."

Xiao Quanfu said: "Xinjiang is an antihegemonist outpost. Promoting the unity of nationalities is of extremely great importance. We must respect the governments at all levels and cherish the people of all nationalities at all times. We must in particular observe the party's nationality policies in a model way, uphold the interests of the fraternal nationalities and respect their customs and religious beliefs. We must do more work that benefits the unity of nationalities, and strive with the people of all nationalities to build a civilized and affluent Xinjiang."

WANG ENMAO AT XINJIANG ECONOMIC CRIME MEETING

HK230658 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Summary] "On the evening of 21 July, the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee held a phone conference, demanding that party committees at all levels throughout the region further implement the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on striking at criminal activities which severely undermine the economic and the recent directives, promptly strengthen leadership, concentrate forces on grasping major important cases and deeply launch this struggle. Gu Jingsheng, second secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee, presided over the conference, and Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee, spoke at the conference." Comrade Wang Enmao said: "Recently, the standing committee of the regional CCP committee has held special meetings to study and discuss the CCP Central Committee's relevant directives, and study the question of how to deeply launch this struggle and make arrangements. Over the past 6 months or more, the regional CCP committees and party organizations at all levels throughout the province have seriously implemented the decisions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and the spirit of relevant documents, and have scored distinctive results. The struggle against criminal activities which severely undermine the economy is now being intensively launched throughout the region. This struggle has dealt blows at economic criminals, educated the broad masses of cadres and people and accelerated the region's economic development. This is a very essential struggle." In order to more deeply launch this struggle, Comrade Wang Enmao put forth:

1. Party committees at all levels throughout the region must give this struggle an important place on their agenda. The launching of this struggle is of great significance in maintaining the communist revolutionary sense and the communist purity, being a good Marxist and ensuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations drive.
2. Under the collective leadership of the party committees, it is necessary to strengthen division of work and the people's sense of responsibility. Discipline inspection committees of various party committees must make great efforts in grasping this work.
3. It is necessary to grasp major and important cases. For cases which have been exposed, it is necessary to grasp them one by one and carry out thorough investigation, even when party secretaries are concerned.
4. Departments concerned must work in close connection. The discipline inspection committees, public security departments, police departments, courts, and customs departments must promote coordination and hold regular meetings to exchange views and solve relevant problems.
5. The key to successfully dealing blows at criminal activities lies in relying on and mobilizing the masses. We must carry on in doing a good job of mobilizing the masses, although we are not going to promote mass campaigns anymore.

During the phone conference, the responsible comrade of the discipline inspection committee of the regional CCP committee reported on the region's situation in striking blows at criminal activities and gave opinions on how to further launch this struggle. Responsible comrades from various departments, bureaus and offices concerned participated in the phone conference.

SCHOLARS HAIL LIAO CHENGZHI LETTER TO CHIANG

OW310856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA) -- Former Taiwan University Professor Fan Shoukang called for a positive response from Chiang Ching-kuo to Liao Chengzhi's letter to him on a third Communist Party-Kuomintang cooperation in an interview with XINHUA here. Every sentence in the letter, he said, showed the sincerity of the Chinese Communists for peaceful reunification of the motherland.

The 86-year-old Fan Shoukang, who came to settle on the mainland from Taiwan last April, was deputy director of the third department of the Political Ministry of the Kuomintang Military Committee during the anti-Japanese war period. Before coming here, he was chief of the education department of the first Taiwan special provincial government and taught at Taiwan University.

As a witness of the previous two cooperations, the professor said, they made enormous contributions to the country. The first cooperation, which brought about the victory of the northern expedition, was when the Kuomintang was led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The second played an important role in advancing the nation-wide struggle against Japanese aggression. It took place when the Kuomintang was led by Chiang Kai-shek.

At present, Prof. Fan asked, why shouldn't there be cooperation the third time between the two parties to reunify the motherland when Chiang Ching-kuo headed the Kuomintang.

Prof. Fan also cited Chiang Ching-kuo's statement that "profit should be counted in terms of the nation's, and fame that is worth seeking for is the fame that may go down in the annals of history." Here, the professor added, the interest of the nation lie in the early reunification of the motherland. We hoped that Chiang Ching-kuo meant what he said and would take a correct decision bearing in mind the whole domestic and international situation.

In a discussion sponsored by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and attended by noted personages, (Ma Bin), who also came back to settle on the mainland last November, said that he was deeply impressed by the open-hearted sincerity and breadth of vision of the Chinese Communist Party as expressed in the letter. "I am willing to return to Taiwan to tell my friends there about what I have seen here so as to enhance mutual understanding," He said.

Also speaking at the discussion were Wu Maosun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, and some other noted scholars. All urged Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo to change his "no negotiation" attitude.

In another discussion by Central Committee members of the China Association for promoting democracy, one of China's eight democratic parties, Chairman Zhou Jianren and Vice-Chairmen Ye Shengtao and Xie Bingxin said in written speeches that Chiang Ching-kuo should go with the trend of history and made contributions to the third Kuomintang-Communist Party cooperation.

SPOKESMAN ON PRC HIJACK ATTEMPT, TENNIS DEFECTOR

OW310433 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 31 (CNA) -- The Republic of China maintains substantive relations minus diplomatic accord with more than 120 nations and areas. Fifty-five of them have ROC liaison offices established in their countries, while 17 keep trade offices in the ROC, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Liu Ta-jen said Friday.

At a press conference held at the government information office Friday morning, spokesman Liu disclosed that citizens and organizations in the Republic of China are now members of 612 international civilian organizations, adding that the nation's efforts in nurturing cooperation in trading, scientific technology, agricultural, industrial, cultural, and sports with nations without diplomatic ties are starting to be fruitful.

Spokesman Liu also made comment on Red Chinese tennis star Hu Na's seeking for political asylum in the United States and the recent aborted hijacking of a Chinese Communist passenger plane by five young men near Shanghai.

Once again, spokesman Liu said, Chinese communism has proved to be a total failure, with even its younger generation and new blood, fed and frought up on the "Chinese Communists' milk," discarding it.

HIJACK ATTEMPT SEEN AS ACT OF DESPERATION

OW020555 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 1 Aug 82

[(David Hsai) commentary]

[Text] Chinese people of the Republic of China and the mainland have never been hijackers. That is a form of violent piracy and endangers the lives of many people. The Chinese do not like such an approach to political warfare. Yet, five men tried to hijack a Communist airliner flying from Sian to Shanghai the other day and compelled it to continue to Taiwan. The attempt failed. With all due respect to the motives of the hijackers, that is probably just as well. The last thing the people of free China want is a war based on hijacking.

The fact that the people living on the mainland have reached such a state of desperation shows that anticommunist revolution is becoming a distinct possibility. Correspondents and others writing from the mainland agree to the disillusionment with communism. People are asking why they cannot learn from Taiwan. They want to know why Taiwan can have the good life and they cannot. At the same time, they are said to be afraid to move against communism. They are fearful that the terrors of the Cultural Revolution might return. Many died and others were cruelly punished during that time. They accepted that the Cultural Revolution was carried out by Mao Zedong's young generals. They believed what Mao told them. When they were tearing the mainland to pieces, Mao had to call in the army to prevent anarchy.

That could not happen again. Disillusionment with communism is now complete. The people could first start an anticommunist revolution and only the communist elite would raise a hand against them. The rank and file of the army is from the people. Soldiers will not turn their guns on their own parents and sisters and brothers. The people are in agreement that communism needs to be rejected.

The missing ingredient is leadership. The Communists have bought most of that with the special privileges they can hold out. The elite of communism live comparatively well. All over the world the stories are the same. If people have anything, they like to hold on to it. They fear that what might come after would be worse.

This situation more or less passes the ball into the hands of the Republic of China. President Chiang Kai-shek always told the people of the Chinese mainland that even those who embrace communism will not be punished. Only top-ranking leaders would have to answer for their crimes. A united free China would need the leadership of those who have devoted their skills to the communists. If the middle echelon of the communists can be brought over to the free Chinese side, the leadership would no longer be lacking.

Communications between the Republic of China and the Chinese Communists are indirect but effective. Chinese mainlanders know a great deal about the conditions on Taiwan. That is how they can ask to learn from the free Chinese way. They already know that only in Taiwan do the Chinese people have a good life. These same communications channels can be utilized to propose that the mainland people take matters into their own hands.

If the people come to hate any regime, it cannot endure for long. The problems are of unity and leadership. The unity exists, but must be expressed. Hijacking will only frighten people. But if everyone stands up against the tyranny, the tyrants will not be able to carry out their measures of suppression. Similarly, unity would give leaders the courage to stand up for what is right.

The attempted hijacking is one more indication that the people of Red China are reaching the end of their rope. The government and people of the Republic of China need to make clear that mainlanders who stand up against communism by the hundreds of millions will not be alone. They will not lack for assistance, and they will be too strong for any force that the communist authorities can bring to bear against them.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON JAPANESE HISTORY REWRITE

OW310431 Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, July 31 (CNA) -- Vice Education Minister Li Mo said Friday that historical facts cannot be wiped out by recent changes in history textbooks in Japan. He made the remarks referring to Japanese attempts to modify their school textbooks by concealing the atrocities and brutalities of the Japanese occupation forces in China before and during the period of the Second World War.

The atrocious killing of civilians and the shockingly inhuman treatment of innocent Chinese are vividly recalled by those who witnessed and survived bayonet stabbing by Japanese invasion forces, he said. These are historical facts which cannot be modified, concealed or reinterpreted through new and tactful phraseology, the ranking education official pointed out.

The Chinese are a race characterized by forgiving enemies, but they also value the lessons of historical facts. The late president Chiang Kai-shek pardoned the criminal acts inflicted upon millions of Chinese by Japanese warmongers after the victory of the World War II, he said.

He urged the Japanese Government to let the next generation read the bitter pages of the Japanese invasion of China, saying that this will help them to avoid repetition of the historical mistakes.

Government Memorandum

OW030313 Taipei CNA in English 0741 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 3 (CNA) -- The Chinese Government served a memorandum to Japanese authorities on July 31, expressing this nation's concern about the Japanese move to revise their history textbooks, reliable sources here say. The sources say the memorandum was sent to the Japan Interchange Association's Taipei Office by the Association of East Asian Relations.

In the memo, the sources say, Japanese authorities are urged to handle this matter properly. Before the presentation of the memo, the Chinese Government had orally expressed this country's position to the Japan Interchange Association.

Meanwhile, a group of 21 Chinese students studying in Japan, who have been here for a home visit, went to the interchange association's Taipei Office Monday to protest against Japan's intention to revise history textbooks. A Japanese official met the students and promised to transmit their letter of protest to the Japanese Government.

The Japanese move to rewrite the textbooks have invited a wave of protest from the Asian countries that had been victimized by Japanese militarists during the last war.

Lawmakers Urge Probe

OW011409 Taipei CNA in English 1348 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug 1 (CNA) -- Members of the National Assembly Saturday decided to ask the government to investigate the revision of history textbooks by Japan. The Japanese Government has distorted the facts of its invasion against China and of its war crimes committed in World War II by revising history textbooks, members attending a meeting said.

CONSTRUCTION OF 4th NUCLEAR POWER PLANT DELAYED

OW030353 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Today's commentary]

[Text] Use of energy is down all over the world. This is a matter of both price and recession. The developing countries find they cannot afford so much expensive energy. They also must get along with fewer products made from petroleum.

The Republic of China is delaying plans to build its fourth nuclear energy plant and abandoning proposals to construct two more. At the same time, the recent heat wave has brought a record consumption of electricity. People in Taiwan no longer sweat, they turn on their air conditioners. Among what used to be regarded as luxuries, the fan came first, the refrigerator second, the TV third, the washing machine fourth and the air conditioner fifth, or something like that. There is an awareness in Taiwan that the oil glut is not going to last so long, nor is the price of oil stuck at 34 U.S. dollars a barrel forever. Economic recovery is inevitable. Even if it is very slow, more energy will be required. That will mean further increases in the price of oil.

The energy problem has been put on the shelf without any real attempt to seek a resolution. The day of reckoning is coming sooner or later. The supply of oil is not inexhaustable and tends to be in the hands of a relatively few countries.

MING PAO ON GUANGDONG ANTICORRUPTION FIGHT

HK120915 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 12 Jul 82 p 3

[Special dispatch from Guangzhou: "Guangdong Has Misgivings Over Wiping Out Corruption; Major and Important Cases Have Not Been Exposed"]

[Text] Since the launching of the CCP's struggle against economic crimes, major and important cases involving senior cadres have not been exposed to this day. Of Guangdong's cadres convicted of economic crimes, the most senior is Wang Weijing, director of the Guangzhou posts and telecommunications office.

This reporter has learned that although the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee has repeatedly discussed many major and important cases involving senior cadres, it has refrained from taking action against evildoers for fear of involving good people and has so far failed to make up its mind to severely punish such senior cadres. As a result, up to now quite a few people in authority who really benefited from economic crimes have gone scot-free. However, many cadres at the basic level and staff and workers are currently experiencing an unnamed "movement." The situation of the "movement" can be roughly described as follows:

Giving an account of one's problems behind closed doors -- economic departments in Shenzhen, Shantou and Huiyang once stopped handling official business for several days in a row in order to go in for making self-criticism, giving accounts of problems and enabling everyone to undergo a test. People engaged in doing business with Hong Kong, Macao and foreign businessmen were all regarded as key targets who must account for their problems. Because everyone must undergo a test, it is imperative for everyone to account for and make a self-criticism of trivial matters such as accepting a pack of cigarettes or a lighter from foreign businessmen. As a result, everyone feels unsafe and is full of complaints and grievances. Many cadres, staff and workers are afraid of making any more contacts with foreign businessmen. They dare not dine with foreign businessmen. Even in holding business talks with foreign businessmen, they demand that a third party be present during the talks in order to avoid arousing other people's suspicion.

They dare not go to other parts of the country and stop making purchases -- in the past, enterprises in Guangdong always sent their purchasing personnel together with Guangdong's special local products and imported foreign products to make contracts with cadres in charge of goods and materials in other parts of the country in order to get permission to purchase industrial raw materials and fuels which are in short supply in Guangdong. Since the launching of the struggle against economic crimes, this practice of "sending gifts in order to curry favor" has been criticized as "communists being corroded by communists." Some Guangdong purchasing personnel have been detained and tried in other provinces for offering bribes. However, other parts of the country are not willing to sell their goods and materials to Guangdong purchasing personnel who have no "gifts" to give them. Consequently, many Guangdong purchasing personnel are in a dilemma. They would rather see factories' work being held up for lack of material than go to other provinces to purchase goods and materials.

Cooperation is suspended and channels are abstracted -- although Guangdong's sugar output accounts for over half of China's total output of sugar, the majority of foodstuffs required by Guangdong, such as egg products, poultry and live pigs, come from other provinces. Although Guangdong has a lot of foreign exchange earnings which prepare the ground for importing automobiles and instruments, it is deficient in coal resources. Guangdong's practice of using local or imported goods and materials to exchange with other provinces through various channels for goods and materials that are in short supply in Guangdong was always regarded as a legal practice in the past.

However, this practice has suddenly been regarded as illegal since the beginning of this year. As a result, many enterprises no longer dare to organize cooperation and coordination and also dare not help supply each other's needs. For example, in the past, Foshan Prefecture used its local goods and materials to exchange with Hunan for a large amount of coal every year. Since such cooperation and coordination have stopped, many enterprises are either operating below capacity or are coming to a semistandstill due to fuel shortages.

When the Guangdong provincial government discovered these conditions, it began adopting corresponding measures. For example, it has prevented all areas from promoting the disguised movement for "requiring everyone to stand up to a test and to give an account of their problems" and has also called on leading cadres at all levels to personally take up purchasing matters. However, one cannot be very optimistic about the possibility of completely eliminating the very bad impressions already made.

OIL WELLS SUNK IN BEIBU GULF, EAST CHINA SEA

HK290139 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO Weekly Supplement in English 29 Jul-4 Aug 82 p 6

["Good Prospect for Oil Yield in Beibu Gulf"]

[Excerpt] A high-yield oil well has been sunk in the sea area south of the Weizhou Island, Guangxi region, jointly by the Nanhai branch of the Petroleum Company of the People's Republic of China and the China branch of Total, a French petroleum company. Drilling of the well began on June 28, 1982, and was completed in 15 days. Tests made at the well showed that with an 8-mm oil nozzle 135 cubic metres of low-wax and sulphur-free light crude oil were produced per day from the geological stratum belonging to the Oligocene series of the Eocene system.

The quick completion of the well showed that there were good prospects for oil exploration and development in the northeastern part of the Beibu Gulf. The well was sunk by China's Nanhai No 4 drilling rig.

Another Well in East China Sea

According to the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, testing of a 4,200-metre-deep oil exploratory well in the East China Sea Basin, the deepest ever drilled by the ministry at sea, was completed July 15. According to tests, the area around the Donghai No 1 well has favorable oil bearing and storing conditions, as it consists mainly of continental sedimentary formations with high temperatures below the sea bottom. The well, the second drilled for geological survey, is about 400 kilometres southeast of Shanghai, China's biggest city, where the water averages around 77.7 metres in depth. Drilling started February 24 and was completed June 22.

A year ago, the first deep exploratory well was drilled by the Ministry of Geology and Minerals in another part of the East China Sea Basin. With an area of 460,000 square kilometres, the East China Sea Basin is the largest of the six oil and gas bearing basins that have been discovered off China's coast, according to Chinese petrogeologists.

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